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Wilmington Journal.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SUPERIOR COURT—ONSLOW COUNTY.

Henry W. Petteway, Administrator, Plaintiff, and Peter Ambrose, deceased, *Against* Julia A. Petteway, Wm. D. Bryan, Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry, Defendants. — Petition to sell Real Estate to make it Assets.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry reside beyond the limits of this State, and have property in this State, and that the Plaintiff has a cause of action against them, It is ordered that publication be made once a week for six weeks in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry, of the filing of the petition in this action, and directing them to appear before this Court on or before the 25th day of July, A. D. 1870, and answer the petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a decree of sale awarded *pro confesso* as to them.

It is therefore ordered that a summons and copy of the petition for each of the said Defendants be sent by mail, directed to their respective Postoffices.

Witness my hand and official seal, SEAL: at office in Jacksonville, this 25th day April, A. D. 1870

A. C. HUGGINS,
Clerk Superior Court Onslow County.
april 29 12-w6w

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HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, once given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in a good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Tarboro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention.

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apr 29 12-2w

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BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
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STATE NEWS.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT—THE SPINE OF A MAN SUNDERED BY AN AXE.—The Mordecai plantation, in the upper portion of the county, was the scene of a horrible affair on Tuesday last, the 19th inst.

It seems that two colored men, named Lewis Powell and J. Collins, got into some dispute, when the former, becoming infuriated with passion, seized an axe and literally cut Collins down, entirely severing the spine, and making a frightful wound of about six inches in length.

Medical assistance was soon rendered, and at last accounts the man was alive, though the physicians in attendance express little hope of recovery.

Collins has been arrested and lodged in Edgecombe jail.—Tarboro' *Southerner.*

DEATH OF DUNCAN MURCHISON.—It is our painful duty this week to announce the death of Duncan Murchison, Esq., of Manchester, Cumberland county. He died at his residence, on Sabbath afternoon last, aged 69 years. He had been in feeble and failing health for several months; but the immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, with which he had been suffering for some ten days previous.

In the death of Mr. Murchison the county has lost one of its most valuable citizens and the church of Christ a most devoted and useful member. A man of great energy and business talents, all around him felt the influence of his character in what their hands found to do.—He was a man of great public spirit, and everything calculated to promote the welfare of the community, either in temporal or in spiritual things, found in him a warm friend. He had been for many years a ruling elder in China Grove Church, and his interest in all church enterprises was intelligent and earnest. He supported liberally every good work; and his death is a heavy loss, especially to the church in which he had so long been a prominent ruler. He fell asleep, his mind unclouded to the last, and with an abiding confidence in his acceptance in Christ Jesus.

Mr. Murchison leaves a widow and a large number of children and grandchildren, to mourn a loss to them, irreparable, in this world. But their loss is his gain; and an imitation of his faith and virtues will secure for them a reunion with him hereafter, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Fayetteville *Presbyterian.*

FARMERS in this section are busy planting corn.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

A large whale was on exhibition at Beaufort yesterday. The monster was captured near that town.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

GOV. GRAHAM, of Orange, having been spoken of for the State Senate, desires to be excused, because it is not convenient for him to serve.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

WE learn that a negro woman, in the employ of Mr. George Best, in this county, was burned to death a few days ago whilst burning ashes on the plantation.—We have not been able to get the full particulars but suppose that her dress must have taken fire.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

INSANE ASYLUM AND PENITENTIARY.—In company with some gentlemen, we visited these public institutions on yesterday, and were shown through them by the polite and efficient superintendents.

The Asylum is full to its largest capacity, and is conducted upon the most enlightened principles by that accomplished physician, Dr. Grissom. Still there are a great many unfortunate insane throughout the State, whose friends are seeking for their admission, and whose applications are on file at the office of the institution. They will be accommodated in turn as soon as vacancies occur. The patients are now supported by the State entirely, and under the requirements of the constitution the Asylum will have to be enlarged to receive every insane person in the State.

At the Penitentiary, we observed the whole force at work in the quarry and in grading the site for the building. The kitchen, as well as the cells, were clean and appeared to be well kept. The Commissioners will not receive prisoners condemned for short terms at present, because the cells are net numerous enough to hold them.—Raleigh *Standard.*

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders, Western Division W. N. C. R. R., was held in Asheville on Tuesday, but transacted no business, except to adjourn to meet at Warm Springs on the 23d of May, when President Littlefield and Geo. W. Swepson, are expected to be present and give an account of themselves.

Asheville *Citizen.*

The Editor of the *Journal* saw both Swepson and Littlefield in Savannah last week bound Southward. Poor Florida.

BIOGRAPHICAL.—The Wilson *Plaindealer* begins the publication of a series of biographical sketches of eminent men of North Carolina by a gifted author. The first number contains a sketch of Archibald Murphey.

JAIL DELIVERY.—Our county jail is now free of all inmates chargeable to the county. There are only seven left, five of which are U. S. prisoners and two State prisoners. This is unheard of before and speaks well for Wake county as being the most orderly in the State.

Raleigh *Standard.*

A FORTUNATE FAMILY.—We learn that a family in Granville county named Breedlove, one member of which is living near this place, is likely to heir a handsome fortune, amounting in figures to not less than half a million of dollars. It seems that a gentleman named Clark, a relative of the Breedloves, moved from Warren county, in this State, to Tennessee, some fifty years ago. This gentleman died some few years ago, leaving no heirs in Tennessee, and it now turns up that the family alluded to in Granville are the nearest kin, and legal steps are being taken to secure the property thus left without any claimant. We trust this may be true, as we like to see other people in luck, even if we have to wait some time for our lucky star to make its appearance.

Weldon *News.*

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.—A meeting was held in Raleigh on Friday to give expression of public sympathy for the sufferers from the recent calamity in Richmond. Hon. W. H. Battle presided.—Resolutions were adopted and speeches made by Maj. Gales and Mr. Turner, of the *Sentinel.* A committee was appointed to receive donations for the sufferers.

A meeting of State officers was also held, at which Gov. Holden presided. Suitable resolutions were passed.

The Cherokee Rose.

The legend of the Cherokee rose is as pretty as the flower itself. An Indian chief of the Seminole tribe was taken prisoner by his enemies, the Cherokees, and doomed to torture, but fell so seriously ill that it became necessary to wait for his restoration to health before committing him to the fire. And as he lay prostrated by disease in the cabin of the Cherokee warrior, the daughter of the latter, a young dark-faced maid, was his nurse.—She fell in love with the young chieftain, and wishing to save his life urged him to escape; but he would not do so unless she would flee with him. She consented. Yet before they had gone far, impelled by soft regret at leaving home, she asked permission of her lover to return for the purpose of bearing away some memento of it. So retracing her footsteps she broke a sprig from the white rose which climbed up the poles of her father's tent, and preserving it during her flight through the wilderness planted it by the door of her new home in the land of the Seminoles. And from that day this beautiful flower has always been known between the capes of Florida and throughout the Southern States by the name of the Cherokee rose.

Preparation for Swarming.

Many persons, who know better, neglect to clean their bee stands in spring—an operation grateful to the bee and essential to the development of their productive powers. There is sometimes remissness, too, in preparing hives for the swarming season, resulting often in the loss of colonies, which otherwise would not have sought the forest domicile. No matter what description of hive is used, it is best to have an ample number on hand to meet any possible exigency which the freaks of off-shooting colonies may chance to display. These preparations may not save all, but the chances are they will, if not delayed till the moment when the outgoing colony is about to take wing. It is a trite saying that "delays are dangerous," and in nothing are they more so than with bees in the swarming season.

White Slavery in the North—A White Boy Kept in Slavery on a Republican Farm.

A strange story is related by the Charleston News of the 19th:

"A youth named George Siller arrived here day before yesterday, and yesterday left for Camden. He stated that in April, 1865, when the Federal cavalry passed through Camden, they took him prisoner, he then being eleven years of age, and carried him off to a Northern prison. After the conclusion of hostilities, a Captain of the army carried him to his farm in Pennsylvania, and made him work as a common farm hand, until a week ago, when he managed to escape. George did not know when here what had become of his family, as he had not heard from them since his capture." If this indeed be true, it completely throws into the shade the story that has been circulated quite extensively in the Northern Radical papers, of negroes in the interior of Alabama still held in slavery by their masters, and kept in ignorance of the emancipation proclamation.

Simon Short's Sorrow.

Shrewd Simon Short sewed shoes. Seventeen summers, speeding storms, spreading sunshine, successively saw Simon's small shabby shop still standing staunch, saw Simon's self-same squeaking sign still swinging, silently specifying: "Simon Short, Smithfield's sole surviving shoemaker. Shoes sewed, soled superfinely." Simon's shy, sedulous spouse, Sally Short, sewed skirts, stitched sheets, stuffed sofas. Simon's six stout, sturdy sons—Seth, Samuel, Stephen, Saul, Silas, Shadrach—sold sundries. Sober Seth sold sugar, starch, spices; simple Sam sold saddles, stirrups, screws; sagacious Stephen sold silks, satins, shawls; skeptical Saul sold silver salvers; selfish Shadrach sold salves, shoestrings, soap, saws, skates; slack Silas sold Sally Short's stuffed sofas.

Some seven summers since Simon's second son Samuel saw Sophia Sofronia Spriggs somewhere. Sweet, sensible, smart, Sofronia Spriggs. Sam soon showed strange symptoms. Sam seldom stayed storing selling saddles. Sam sighed sorrowfully, sought Sophia Sofronia's society, sung several serenades slyly. Simon stormed, scolded severely, said Sam seemed so silly singing such shameful, senseless songs. "Strange, Sam should slight such splendid sales! Strutting spendthrift! shattered brained simpleton!"

"Softly, softly, sire," said Sally. 'Sam's smitten; Sam's spied some sweetheart."

"Sentimental schoolboy!" snarled Simon.

"Smitten! stop such stuff." Simon sent Sally's snuff-box spinning, seized Sally's scissors, smashed Sally's spectacles, scattering several spools. "Sneaking scoundrel! Sam's shocking silliness shall surcease." Scowling Simon stopped speaking, starting swiftly shopward. Sally sighed sadly. Summoning Sam, she spoke sweet sympathy. Sam, said she, "sire seems singularly snappy; so, sonny, stop strolling streets, stop smoking, spending specie superfluously, stop sprucing so, stop singing serenades, stop short; sell saddles, sell saddles sensible; see Sophia Sofronia Spriggs soon; she's sprightly, she's stable—so solicit, secure Sophia Sofronia Spriggs speedily, Sam."

"So soon? So soon?" said Sam, standing stock still.

"So soon surely," said Sally, smilingly. "'Specially since show such spirits."

So Sam, somewhat scared, sauntered slowly, shaking stupendously. Sam solilequizes: "Sophia Sofronia Spriggs,—Spriggs—Short—Sophia Sofronia Short—Samuel Short's spouse—sounds splendid! Suppose she should say,—She! she shan't—she shan't!"

Soon Sam spied Sophia starching shirts, singing softly. Seeing Sam, she stopped starching, saluting Sam smilingly. Sam stammered shockingly.

"Spl-spl-splendid summer season Sophia."

"Somewhat sultry," suggested Sophia.

"Sar-sartin, Sophia," said Sam. (Silence seventeen seconds).

"Selling saddles still, Sam?"

"Sar-sartin," said Sam, starting suddenly.

"Season's somewhat sodorific," said Sam, stealthily, staunching streaming sweat, shaking sensibly.

"Sartin," smiling significantly. "Sip some sweet sherbert, Sam." (Silence sixty seconds).

"Sire shot sixty snipe, Saturday," said Sophia.

"Sixty? sho!" said Sam. (Silence seventy-seven seconds).

"See sister Susan's sunflowers," said Sophia, socially silencing such stiff silence.

Sophia's sprightly sauciness stimulated Sam strangely, so Sam suddenly spoke sentimentally: "Sophia, Susan's sunflowers seem saying, 'Samuel Short, Sofronia Spriggs, stroll serenely, seek some sequestered spot, some sylvan shade. Sparkling springs shall sing soul-stirring strains; sweet songsters shall silence secret sighings, super-angelic sylphs shall'"—Sophia snickered; so Sam stopped.

"Sophia," said Sam, solemnly.

"Sam," said Sophia.

"Sophia, stop smiling. Sam Short's sincere. Sam's seeking some sweet spouse, Sophia."

Sophia stood silent.

"Speak, Sophia, speak! such suspense speculates sorrow."

"Seek sire, Sam, seek sire."

So Sam sought Sire Spriggs; Sire Spriggs said sartin.

Unfermented Manure.

Many excellent farmers have an idea that manure to be most efficient in raising crops should be well rotted; but this is a mistake. Manure loses a very heavy percentage. Fresh manure, dripping with animal urine, hauled directly from the stable on the land and plowed under, is worth nearly double that which has decomposed to a saponaeous consistency.—When it is convenient for farmers to haul manure on corn ground from the stable as fast as it is made, it saves handling it twice, and forwards the work in busy spring time. No fears need be entertained that the atmosphere will carry off the strength of the manure if left on the surface. The only danger to be apprehended by this method will be in case of the ground being frozen and covered with snow and ice when the manure is applied; if upon sloping land, the virtue of the manure might wash way; but on level land there is no exception to this plan of operation during the entire fall and winter season.

Information Wanted.

Of General Banks, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning the delay of said committee in making a report on the Cuban question.—Are the committee waiting for the end of the Cuban insurrection, or for the election of a King of Spain, or for the dogma of Papal infallibility or what?

Drainage in Flower Pots.

The editor of the Gardener's Monthly states the whole theory and practice of drainage in the following paragraphs which he has written descriptive of the action of water on plants in flower-pots. He says:

"The true theory of plant culture is this. Plants feed chiefly on the matters they take up with water from the soil. As fast as the moisture evaporates from the leaves a new supply of moisture enters through the roots to take its place. If the soil in the pot does not get dry very fast, it is a sign that much water is not being taken up by the roots, and therefore, the nutritive powers of the plant are not properly in action. Something is wrong. The want of drainage often causes this wrong, and in this way: To have a healthy soil for healthy roots, the atmosphere must circulate freely through it. The more rapidly water passes through, the more rapidly air follows. Water is the pioneer. Its weight makes a vacuum which the air immediately fills. A soil, therefore, which does not dry fast, contains no air, soon becomes "sour," and unfit for healthy plant action. The roots become torpid, and the plant's whole system follows.

"Porous flowers allow much water to pass through them. Plants with a free, vigorous growth, and an abundance of roots in a moderately small pot will absorb most of the moisture which can be given to them. 'Drainage' on them is labor lost; but in the majority of cases it will be a long time before the hole in the bottom can be dispensed with, and where even this hole is likely to be useful in encouraging the water to pass rapidly away, it should be protected from the chance of choking by having pieces of broken pots put around it and whatever other safeguard, skill and experience may suggest."

From the Savannah Republican.

Southern Press Association.

SAVANNAH, April 25, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Southern Press Association was held to-day, A. R. Lamar, of the Columbus Sun, President, and A. W. Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, Secretary.

The following papers were represented:

Chronicle and Sentinel, of Augusta—Messrs. A. R. Wright and Henry Moore.

Constitutionalist, of Augusta—James R. Randall.

Rome Daily—J. F. Shanklin and R. A. Moseley, Jr.

Columbus Sun—A. R. Lamar.

Mobile Register—W. D. Mann.

Savannah News—W. T. Thompson.

Savannah Republican—J. R. Sneed.

Montgomery Advertiser—W. W. Screws.

Charleston News—R. B. Riordan.

Wilmington Journal—Joseph A. Engelhard.

Macon Telegraph and Messenger—J. Clisby and A. W. Reese.

The following report was then received, and after some desultory discussion participated in by Mr. Mann and the President, was unanimously adopted:

SAVANNAH, GA, April 25, 1870.

To the members of the Southern Press Association:

On the 6th of March, in response to an invitation from the President of the Association, we met in Augusta, Georgia, J. W. Simonton, the General Agent of the New York Associated Press, and had a full and free interchange of opinion regarding the grievances and the news service of the Southern Press. We found Mr. S. ready, as far as he was able, to remedy all causes of complaint. The result of the interview was a largely increased amount of news daily, and with but a small additional assessment for the same. The various papers have doubtless been informed of the exact details and it is unnecessary to repeat them. The noon report now consists of 300 words—8:35 report, 700 of general and 500 Southern news, or 1,500 words daily; papers ordering the——get the 10:30 report of 500 words, which costs each paper from $5 to $12 50 per week extra.

In addition to our arrangement with Mr. S. by correspondence and personal interviews with members of the Press Association, we have found it not only difficult, but out of the question to make any effort toward a seperate news system. The expense for a separate association would be far greater to each paper represented than now, and the news would be only on the most limited scale. For the present at least we recommend a continuance of our contract with the New York Associated Press, and a thorough organization of all the Southern papers with a view to taking advantage of whatever opportunities may present themselves hereafter.

A. R. LAMAR, President.

W. W. SCREWS, F. W. DAWSON, JOS. A. ENGELHARD, } Executive Committee.

In the course of the debate Mr. Riordan, of the Charleston News, gave his experience of the practicability and advantages of the cash system for subscription and advertisements. He said and proved, that it was emphatically the best for both patrons and newspapers, and the only system that promised a profit to the proprietor.

Major Engelhard then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all complaints preferred against the New York Associated Press by members of this Association shall be transmitted through the Executive Committee of the Association.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be directed to get from the members thereof the assessment levied upon each by the New York Associated Press.

The resolutions were adopted.

A discussion then arose, embracing a wide range of subjects, and without developing any new facts, was terminated by the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Colonel W. D. Mann, of the Mobile Register:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the Southern Press Association, to the end that its efficiency for the good of its several members be increased.

Which was adopted, and the following committee appointed:—Mann, of the Mobile Register, Chairman; Sneed, of the Savannah Republican; Wright of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel; Clisby, of the Macon Telegraph; Engelhard, of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal; Lamar, of the Columbus Sun, *ex officio.*

On motion of Mr. Sneed, the Convention adjourned until half past ten o'clock A. M., Tuesday, April 26, 1870.

The Crisis in France.

Just as Louis XIV. was able to boast "I am the State," the Emperor Napoleon wishes to be able to say "I am the Constitution." That is the real meaning of his extreme anxiety to have the *Senatus-Consultum*, just adopted by the Senate, ratified by the people at the ballot-box. For the *Senatus Consultum* is his own proposition, and it is intended to make it impossible to have any new amendments to the Constitution except "on the proposition of the Emperor." However generous the concessions offered by the *Senatus-Consultum* may be, this one restriction must make it unpalatable to all men of liberal ideas, and to all parties not recognized as supporters of the Empire.

This assumption of supreme control over the fundamental law has thus brought together all the heretofore discordant elements of the opposition to imperialism.—Legitimists, Orleanists and Republicans of all degrees are, therefore, called on by their leaders either to vote "No" at the Plebiscitum, or to abstain from voting at all. The right of discussing the question at public meetings and in the journals having been granted, there will be lively times in France for several days. The Emperor and his Ministers have cunningly coupled with the *Senatus-Consultum* an approval of all past concessions by the Emperor. The people are to vote "Yes" or "No" on the following proposition:

"Do the people approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great legislative bodies of the State, and ratify the *Senatus Consultum* of April 20, 1870?"

In any liberally organized nation this proposition would have been divided into two. But the French people, in voting against the Senatus Consultum, will have to vote also that they disapprove of the past liberal reforms. To such stultification there ought to be strenuous opposition among all reasonable men, and the best method of showing such opposition will be to abstain from voting altogether. But there can be little expectation that a majority of the people will thus abstain, and there can be scarcely any doubt that the *Senatus-Consultum* will be declared adopted.

The Choctaw Nation—Proposed New State of Ok-la-humma.

MEMPHIS, April 25.

The message of Alien Wright principal chief the Choctaw Nation, convening a special session of the Council, is an able State paper. He warns them by the fate of their territory in Mississippi, and in view of the proposed establishment of the Territory of Lincoln, that it is idle to talk of things remaining as they are. The great change is approaching; not such as we wish, but just as it is, faster than we are prepared to meet it. All must meet the change, whether prepared or not, and let us meet it manfully.

He then advises that the lands be surveyed and held in severalty, and then that we organize ourselves at once as the State of Ok-la-ham-ma and ask for admission as one of the States of the Union, and if it is the honest desire of the United States government to have us become citizens of the American Union, she will acquiesce in our petition. He also recommends an immediate protest against any territorial government, and the adoption of a resolution to ask the government to settle the status of the freedmen and recommends the encouragement of railroads.

The Council subsequently passed an act submitting the question of dividing their lands so as to be held in servalty, or as heretofore in common, to a vote of the people on the 4th of July next.

"Sometime."

The following is one of Mr. Prentice's little waifs, so many of which appeared in the Louisville Journal in its palmiest days:

"*Sometime*—it is a sweet, sweet song, warbled to and fro among the topmost boughs of the heart, and filling the whole air with such joy and gladness as the songs of birds do when the summer morning comes out of darkness, and day is born on the mountains. We have all our possession in the future which we call 'sometime.' Beautiful flowers and singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one, or our ears hear the other. But oh, reader, be of good cheer, for all the good there is a golden 'sometime;' when the hills and valleys of time are all passed; when the wear and fever, the disappointment and the sorrow of life are over, then there is the place and the rest appointed of God. Oh, homestead, over whose roof fall no shadows or even clouds; and over whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills and standing with thy spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high, those who love God shall rest under the shadows, where there is no more sorrow nor pain, nor the sound of weeping 'sometime.'"

The announcement of the massacre of the English captives by the brigands in Greece is really an event much more startling in its way than the detention of the Abyssinian captives by King Theodorus. All those who were captured were evidently highly connected. One of them was the son of the Duke of Manchester, doubtless Viscount Mandeville. Mr. Herbert belonged to the British diplomatic service, itself a sign of high position. Mr. Vyner is probably a brother-in-law of Earl de Gray and Ripon, and Mr. Boyel was Secretary to the Italian Legation.

The sad termination of the affair will probably lead to the extermination of the brigands. For years past traveling in Greece has been unsafe, even near the towns. Parties were constantly seized by brigands, half of whom were released under the assurance that the other half would be massacred if a fixed ransom was not soon forwarded. At times, when the troops have passed near the haunts where the brigands were concealed, unfortunate captives have remained for a considerable time beside a cut-throat, who held a pistol at their ear, promising them to shoot if one word should betray their hiding place. In Italy they go a little further. When the ransom is not forthcoming there the brigands first send a finger, and then a slice of the ear of the unfortunate victim, as a gentle reminder.

All this is terrible in its way, and it is rather a curious commentary on the progress of the present century that the wild haunts of the Indian in the new world should be safer to travel through than the immediate environs of towns which were once the birthplace of European civilization, and if not the cradle at least the nursery of the Christian religion.

Baltimore *Gazette.*

O! you say you are lonely without me, that you sigh for one glance of my eye; you're blarneying always about me—O! why don't you to papa apply? You men are so very deceiving, I can't believe aught that you say; your love I will only believe in when my jointure is made out *au fait.* This trash about eyes, voice and glances, may do for a miss in her teens; but he who to me makes advances must talk of his bank-stock and means. You beg me to go galvanting, to meet you at the foot of the lane—with a kiss too, why, man, you're ranting! do you think that I am wholly insane? When you woo a young lady of sense, sir, don't whine about sorrow and tears; it's a matter of dollars and cents, sir; no tale of romance interferes. O! poverty is not at all funny (my style I will never conceal,) if I can't get a husband with money, O! I'll live and die Nora O'Neil!

What Came of my Jealousy.

It was a misty, yet sweet, September night. I can see the sky as it hung over our cottage home, starry blue, with here and there a patch of white, floating gossamer; and the harvest-moon coming up and flooding all the world with golden splendor. I remember how the crimson roses hung above the door-way, heavy with their own sweetness; and what suggestive odors floated up from the flower-beds in the dim, old garden. I can even remember the dress I wore, pure white, because that was the dress in which my husband loved me best. Did he love me at all?—Or was it my yellow gold that won him?

Immediately after our marriage we went to Europe, where we rambled about for a year or two, wintering in Rome, and spending our summers amid the Alps.—Then we returned home. But the nomadic spirit was still upon us, and we took what our country afforded in the way of gipsy life. In the midst of this wandering, in a little country town amid the lakes, my first trouble came. On the second day of my sojourn at this place, to which we had come in accordance with my husband's wish, I missed him. He was fishing for trout, one of our party suggested; and in the afternoon we strolled down toward the stream. Passing a small cottage, we heard voices, and something familiar made me glance that way. There stood, side by side, my husband and a woman—a young woman, with glossy, raven hair! I passed on in silence; but that night, when my husband returned and sought me, I was reserved and cold. I refused to dance, and would not sing for him. He followed me from place to place, his eyes full of grave solicitude. The instant we were in our own room, he caught my hand in his.

"My darling," he said, "what troubles you?"

For my life I could not tell him, I was afraid to let him know that I doubted his integrity.

"Horace," I questioned, timidly, "do you love me?"

His fine eyes opened wide with astonishment. But he answered passionately:

"Love you? Ay, better than you will ever know, Violet."

"Did you—have you ever loved any one else?" I faltered.

"Never, Violet, on my honor."

I was happy, yet not entirely satisfied. I was a woman. Eve ate the forbidden fruit, with Paradise all around her.

"Then who was it," I faltered, "that woman—I saw you with—this afternoon?"

He started, and flushed very red for a mement; then he laughed.

"Oh," he said, "jealous are you? Then I am sure you love me. But seriously, dear, I ought to have apologized for my long absence. That woman was a friend, an old friend of mine—she's in distress, and I had to help her. "Are you satisfied?"

I nodded my head in assent, yet my heart was not quite at rest. After that we went down to our little sea home, and settled into sober married life; and for months our bliss was perfect; and then that dreadful night came.

Horace had been gone all day. He did not come home to dinner, as was his custom; so, after having ordered tea, I dressed myself, and sat down on the rose-shaded porch to await him. Sunset, dusk, evening: the moon soaring up above the sea! Still he did not come. Dinner and supper had both spoiled; the flowers in my hair were fading, and I was sick and weary with waiting and suspense. Horace had never remained away so long since our marriage. What could detain him so? Very slowly the night went by. Twelve o'clock came, the moon dropped out of sight, leaving me in darkness. An owl hooted from the top of the old willow, and the surf beat with a heavy, sobbing sound.

I worked myself up into a perfect tremor of alarm and nervous excitement, and by degrees the old doubt, or fear, or whatever it was, stole back to my mind. My husband was cruel to keep me in such suspense. He did not love me! It never occurred to me that he might be detained against his will. When, at last, the clock was on the stroke of three, I caught the quick tramp of his horse's feet. But it did not greatly relieve me. I felt angry, and instead of running down to meet him, as my woman's nature prompted me, I yielded to my petted, wayward will, and kept my seat. He did not stop to take down the bars, but cleared them with a leap.—When he reached the porch, he sprung down, flushed and eager.

"Violet," he cried, the moment he caught sight of me, "are you up yet?" I am so sorry."

He approached, both hands extended.—But I turned from him, and walked to the other end of the porch.

He stood for a moment in silent astonishment, then followed, and took my hand, though I kept my face persistently averted.

"Violet," he said, "what is it? Are you ill, tired? I was so sorry to keep you waiting, but circumstances—"

"Never mind the circumstances now!" I exclaimed, pettishly. "I am very tired, and now that I know you are safe, I will go to bed."

He loosened his hold on my hand, but looked after me as I left him, with a glance I shall never forget. I can see him now, as he stood in the moonlight, so handsome and noble: and I loved him so well! I wonder why I turned from him that night. God knows how it pained me. But the spoiled, wilful temper, that has been my ruin, urged me on.

Did you ever speak a harsh word to one you love, and feel something within you prompting you to speak another? Then you understand how it was that I left my husband standing there, weary and supperless.

"Violet, dear," he said, softly, as I paused involuntarily at the head of the stairs, "come back and let me explain; you know I have not kept you waiting willingly."

But I went on without a word, not to our chamber, but to a little dressing-room exclusively my own, and closed and locked the door. I am sure the Evil one must have had control of me that night. In a little while he came up stairs, and tried the lock of my door; then he called my name softly; but I did not answer—and he went away.

A dozen times that night I lifted my throbbing head from my tear-wet pillow to go out to him and implore his forgiveness, but pride kept me back. Thus I lay, sleepless, till morning. It was a wild morning, too, with drifting rain and sobbing winds, and the sea thundering on the strand.

My husband was already in the breakfast-room when I went down. He turned, and said kindly,

"Good-morning, dear. Are you quite well?"

"Quite well, thank you," I responded, crossing to a window on the opposite side of the room. He arose, and I hoped he was coming to my side, but he only looked at his watch, and said,

"Be kind enough to let me have breakfast at once, Violet, if you can. I am in a hurry, for I have important matters to look after."

I rang the bell at once, and placed myself at the head of the table. When the cheerless repast was over, and my husband rose to go, I felt the hot tears blinding me. I could not let him leave me in anger. I had made a step toward him when he spoke, and his words roused all my old anger and discontent.

"Violet," he said, "I may not be here to dinner. Don't wait for me; it is impossible—"

"Make no excuse, sir," I replied, haughtily; "none are needed."

Oh! those sad, reproachful eyes! But his lips uttered no retort. He only said, "Good-by, dear," and went out.

I watched him from the window, hidden behind a curtain, as he rode away through the driving rain.

The memory of that day comes back to me like a terrible dream! Toward evening my agony became unendurable; and as the rain poured in torrents, I determined to drive over to my husband's office in the neighboring village. About half way, we met a covered carriage, containing a lady and gentleman.

"Why, that's Mr. Reade!" exclaimed my driver, as the vehicle dashed past us.

One glance confirmed his words. It was my husband, and by his side was the same woman that I had seen with him once before. My resolution was taken on the instant. I ordered my servant to drive back to Swan's Nest. I would not wait my husband's return, I said to myself: I could not even charge him with his infidelity: I would go away at once, and never let him see my face again.

In a short time I was ready for my departure. I wrote a note for Horace, telling him that I believed our marriage had been an unwise one, and that I should be happier with my own friends. I begged him not to hunt me down as a fugitive; but to leave me to follow the bent of my inclination. I put the note upon his table, and then went out from the home, where my life had been so happy. In less than a week my father and I were on our way to Europe.

At the expiration of two wretched years we returned; and I learned from our lawyer that my husband had sailed for China, first making over to me, in fee simple, all his real estate. He never, so the lawyer said, expected to return. I went back to Swan's Nest. Everything was unchanged. The rooms were just as I had left them. My husband would not let them be touched, the housekeeper said. "Had she ever heard from him?" I asked.—"Only once," she replied, "and then the letter contained another; it was on my dressing-table." I went for it myself, and read it, sitting there in our old room.

"Violet," it began, "you must pardon this intrusion. It will be the last, for in all human probability, the disease that now consumes me will soon give me a grave in a foreign land. But there are a few things I wish to say before I die. I was wrong not to explain all to you from the first. But I desired to spare you what you might consider a disgrace. I thought you could and would trust me. It was my sister you saw. She was vain and frivolous, and eloped with a profligate. The marriage was illegal, and Ethel was disgraced. She came to me for help. I could not refuse her. I was taking her to a safe asylum when I was absent that night. You understand it all now. Don't be troubled, dear, but forget me, and be happy. My sister is dead now, and I have not, I fear, long to live. God bless you, dear! In heaven all these wrongs will be righted."

For two years I lived alone at Swan's Nest—two years of inexpressible agony; then the news came! A steamer, homeward bound, from Calcutta, was lost, and Horace Reade was one of the passengers. That was the death of hope!

Another year dragged by. One sweet May evening I strolled down to the seashore. The sun was setting in waves of gold and purple, and a full moon came up, flooding the great sea and the long stretch of glittering sand with misty splendor.—The tide rolled in with a low, musical murmur. I sat down on a rock.

Far out upon the bar, a stately vessel swung at anchor, and a little boat from it was coming in. I watched the tiny craft with a kind of fascination. Presently it grated on the sand, and a man sprang ashore.

A wild, nameless hope took shape in my heart. I arose and tottered forward, blind, and half-unconscious. The instant after a strong arm clasped me.

I looked up into the face above me. It was wan, and worn, and changed by suffering, but I knew it in an instant.

"Oh, Horace! my husband!" I cried, "forgive me."

Then I felt his tears upon my cheek, his kisses on my lips. The happy world, drowned in the splendor of the spring sunset, faded out, and I sunk into his arms insensible.

It is all over, the remorse, the loneliness, the aching pain! We live at Swan's Nest, my dear, forgiving husband and myself.

I had engaged my passage, he said, in the steamer that was lost. But I fell ill, and could not come then; and that sickness has restored me to you, thank God.!

I thank him also, daily and hourly, for this undeserved, this perfect bliss.—*Peterson's for May.*

The Amnesty Act.

The following is a copy of the Amnesty bill adopted by the Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

With this issue Mr. JOHN C. JAMES, the City Editor of THE JOURNAL, severs his connection with the paper and publishes his valedictory to its readers. We bid good-bye to Mr. JAMES with no ordinary feelings of regret. His association with us has been so long continued, so pleasant and so satisfactory, that it has ripened into a personal attachment and warm friendship. He has been faithful and laborious in his attention to duties, high-toned and honorable in his bearing as a man, and agreeable and congenial in his companionship in the office. In the arduous services he has been called upon to perform he has been guided only by the highest sense of honor and known only his duty to the public and to the paper.

While regretting our own loss we can conscientiously congratulate those to whom his future services will be devoted. Whatever industry and faithful and intelligent devotion to duty can do to promote the welfare of the Company whose agency he has accepted, will be done. The labors and difficulties of his new position will be overcome as he has overcome those in the one which he has left.

In taking our leave of him we desire to commend him and his enterprise to our friends, not only for our sakes and for the meritorious business in which he engages, but for his own. He is an enterprising and deserving gentleman, and to the good offices of the people among whom his business will throw him we recommend him without reservation.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We learn through private sources that the application of the First National Bank of Charlotte, to make perpetual the injunction against the Public Treasurer paying to the President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad the bonds of the Company held by him, has been again refused by Chief Justice PEARSON at Chambers on the 27th inst. The Bank has appealed to the Supreme Court, which continues the injunction until June. Judge MERRIMON appeared for the Bank, and H. W. GUION for the Railroad Company.

We sincerely trust that if the operations of the Road are retarded by what appears to be an illegal and unjust interference by the Bank, that it will be held responsible by the Railroad Company for the full measure of damages.

The Richmond Calamity.

The dreadful accident which has put Richmond and Virginia in mourning continues to call forth the profoundest expressions of sympathy and liberal proffers of aid from all portions of the country.—The passions and prejudices of the hour are stifled, and political rancor and sectional strife are hushed in the presence of the appalling calamity. At terrible cost has it demonstrated that the people of this entire country are brothers in sympathy and affection, which nine years of separation—the five years of political strife being even more relentless than the four years of active war—have not destroyed. This calamity has produced the first free, manly and honest expression of sympathy, of interest, of brotherly love, between the sections, the more heartfelt and acceptable because it comes from bosoms whose true feelings have been smothered all these long years of war and acrimonious peace.

Our Richmond exchanges are filled with resolutions of sympathy and letters extending more substantial aid. From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and from cities in Virginia, liberal donations are being forwarded. Municipal Corporations, Insurance Companies, officers and crews of steamships, mercantile firms and individuals from all parts of the country are contributing liberally to the sufferers and the families of the killed.—Indeed this terrible disaster seems to have struck the tenderest heart-strings of the whole people. Why not make it the occasion of the substantial and permanent reunion of the country? Upon the hecatomb which Richmond has offered to fraternal feeling in the closing scenes connected with Virginia's reconstruction, let the fires of national love be rekindled.

Savannah.

It is very well, in order that exaggeration may be prevented, that great mental and physical reaction follows the pleasures attendant upon the excessive hospitalities of friends. Under the influence of the kindly treatment and consideration received at the hands of the citizens of Savannah during the recent meeting of the Southern Press Association in that city, delegates are apt to see everything with partial eyes. It is proper, therefore, that the pen should be restrained until the reaction has set in and the enthusiasm somewhat worn away. It is useless to say to our readers that nothing was left undone by the people of Savannah to add to the comfort and pleasure of her guests of the Southern press. Savannah is the synonym of hospitality, and upon this occasion was only true to her past history. Hospitality, even to excess, was extended to her guests, not as a duty nor as a holiday occasion, but as a pleasure, and with the ease and naturalness which custom and refinement give. There was nothing strained, nothing forced in her entertainment, but good-breeding went hand in hand with abundance and genuine hospitality overshadowed ostentatious display. From the inaugural excursion to the Forts to the magnificent dinner at the Pulaski, Savannah gave such a greeting and cheer to her guests as will be treasured in their memories for years.

We were glad to see that the scars of war had been entirely obliterated from the face of that beautiful city. Successive visits to Savannah during the past half-dozen years demonstrate to us the extent and solidity of her improvements. There is an air of business, of enterprise there, and prosperity and success are indicated in the elastic step and cheerful countenances of her citizens. They have evidently brushed the dust of indolence, of repinings, of hesitancy from their shoes, and buckled on the armor of industry and progress.

The enterprise of the Savannah merchants and the activity and intelligence of her railroad officials are stretching out her iron arm to embrace the products of the North and the fruits of the tropics. Already vast districts of country are paying willing tribute to her business liberality and commercial advantages. Her railroad connections are unsurpassed, her harbor is sufficiently ample, her trade rapidly extending. Everything indicates that Savannah will quickly become a rich and populous emporium. The foundations of a great and noble city are being laid deep and lasting, worthy its large-hearted citizens and the grand commonwealth of which it is the commercial capital.

We shall look with pleasure to its progress, nor shall we be jealous of its advancement. Emulation and not envy shall possess our souls, and we shall always chronicle Savannah's progress with satisfaction and pride.

Agricultural.

We call attention to the Address of K. P. BATTLE, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Society, published this morning.

It will be seen that the Fair of the State Agricultural Society will be held in October, just one month before that of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. We are glad to know that ample and timely preparations are being made at Raleigh, as they are here, for the coming Fair. There is nothing more beneficial to the farmers than the generous rivalry which these exhibitions inculcate, and the improvement in the annual Fair will be taken as a true indication of the progress of agriculture and mechanics in the country. We cannot, if we would, avoid being judged by the display we make upon these occasions. It therefore behooves us to exert ourselves to make as good a showing as possible. The value of our lands, the energy and enterprise of our mechanics and agriculalists, the efficiency of our labor system, are all published to the world through these Fairs. A stranger can judge more satisfactorily of the people, and lands, and labor of the South upon the grounds of our Agricultural Societies, than from any amount of travel and personal examination.

Then, again, the mingling together of our farmers, and the mutual interchange of their experience, and the examination and trial of improved implements, tend greatly to the advancement of agriculture. Our farmers live too much at home. They do not reap sufficiently the advantages of others experience, nor do their neighbors profit by theirs They have much, very much, to learn in the use of labor-saving machines. There is a great want of knowledge, amounting in many cases to a positive prejudice, in the advantages and economy in the use of improved agricultural implements. One of the greatest positive benefits to be derived by these Fairs is the opportunity afforded for information in regard to these machines.

We are glad to learn, through President BATTLE's address, that the State Society will make ample preparations for the October Fair. Our people should avail themselves of the opportunity to make it worthy of the State.

In this connection we are also authorized to say that the President and Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association are laboring to improve their grounds and extend their accommodations for visitors and articles. Due announcements will be made from time to time of the progress and the arrangements entered into for the approaching Fair. Nothing will be spared to make it a worthy successor of the grand exhibition of last Fall.

Lieutenant Governor Tod. R. Caldwell.

In the proceedings of Congress, as published in the Washington City *Daily Globe* of a late date, we find that "Mr. Abbott presented the memorial of Tod. R. Caldwell, of Morganton, North Carolina, remonstrating against the removal of the disabilities imposed on James B. Kincaid, William S. Sudderth, John R. Sudderth, Bartlett A. Berry, Alphonso C. Avery, Willoughby F. Avery, Joseph Brittain, E. W. Dorsey, and B. S. Gaither, of North Carolina; which was referred to the select Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities."

This Tod. R. Caldwell is, we presume, the same Tod. R. Caldwell who, by virtue of his office as Lieutenant Governor, is President of the North Carolina Senate; the same individual to whom Conservative Senators in the plenitude of their generosity and chivalric magnanimity, with great ceremony, formally presented a gold watch in token, we presume, of their admiration for his impartiality and his want of partisan rancor. It is an old and a homely, and perhaps to the over-nice ears of the present generation, a vulgar saying, but none the less true, that forbids throwing pearls before swine. We do not say that Lieutenant Governor Caldwell is a swine, for that would be unparliamentary and uncourteous to the second officer of the State, but we do think that the pearl of chivalry displayed before Governor Caldwell by our Senators was not duly appreciated by him. We say, furthermore, that in our opinion it is time these mockeries and farces in which bitter, open, avowed, rancorous partisans are formally "thanked" for virtues they do not possess and to which, indeed, they scarcely make any pretence, were stopped.

To do Governor Caldwell justice we believe he has never laid much, if any, claim to mildness in his political views and conduct, and we very much doubt whether in his heart he sees any political merit in political moderation. If, however, we are mistaken in his character, it is passing strange that he should so far forget the obligation resting upon him as the Lieutenant Governor of a State and not of a party; should so far forget the obligation resting on him as a presiding officer of the Legislature, to bury all political differences in oblivion, as to memorialize Congress, over his own name, to keep in political slavery his neighbors who happen to entertain views opposed to his own.

The watch has not yet been made capable of measuring a portion of time so minute as that during which Governor Caldwell forgets to be a partisan, and until such an one is made we think he ought to buy his own time pieces.

Our Last Legislature.

We had supposed our capacity for surprise was completely exhausted; that under no circumstances would it be possible for such a feeling to arise in our bosom.

We were mistaken.

We had supposed that our Legislature had no friends; that in the whole of the honest old State of North Carolina there was no one to speak a kindly word for it; that from Cherokee to Currituck there was none so poor as to do it reverence.

We were mistaken.

Hear what a "Republican meeting in Greene" has done. The meeting was held at Snow Hill on 21st April, and the proceedings were published in the *Standard*. Hear them: "Resolved, that we endorse the proceedings of our last Legislature, believing they have done the best in their opinion for the good and welfare of the people of the good old North State."

We confess that as we read this resolution there arose within us a feeling, if not of genuine surprise, at least one very near akin to it.

We owe Greene one, if not for a new sensation, at least for the resurrection of an old one. *Admiror ergo sum*—we still live.

But if this be the effect upon us, an outsider, what must be the effect upon the members of the Legislature? After all the abuse at home and abroad, when their foes and those of their own household, their own familiar friends, have been vying with each other in condemnation, how grateful, how refreshing, how soothing it must be to the poor, persecuted wretches to feel that any portion even of the people "endorses their proceedings;" that though scorners may sneer at and witlings defame them, there is at least one fond heart that grows warm when it names them.

It must have required a good deal of what is called "cheek" to get up in the broad light of day and publicly to endorse the proceedings of the Legislature as conducing, in the opinion of any sane man, to the good of North Carolina, or it required a deal of charity, the charity that covers a multitude of sins, and an unlimited amount of kindness and simplicity of heart. What a broad mantle it would take to cover Laflin, French, Sinclair, Lassiter, Bellamy and Davis!

Seeing nothing to be made by the resolution, and giving the resolvers the benefit of the doubt, we incline to the opinion that in the simplicity and kindness of their hearts they spoke a friendly word in favor of poor wretches whom every paper kicked, solely because of the compassion they had for them. We think better of human nature, better of the race, as we always do when a warm heart overcomes a cool head.

There is, however, something so inexpressibly ludicrous in the idea of a body of sane men gravely endorsing the proceedings of "our last Legislature," that we cannot help thinking it possible the thing was a huge stroke of humor. The whole scene comes vividly before us; the assemblage of grave citizens; the solemn chairman; the lucid explanation of the meeting; the learned and dignified committee on resolutions; the able report of that committee resolving that "we endorse the Legislature;" thanks to chairman for able and impartial discharge of his duties; presentation of gold watch to chairman.

Involuntarily we exclaim, *bonum orum*. Verily it is as good as a play.

We owe Greene one. Selah.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The following is a summary of the business transacted at this Court yesterday: State vs. John Shaw, larceny—10 months. John Terry, A. and B.—24 months, John Terry, A. and B.—12 months. Wm. Howard, larceny—3 years in the Penitentiary. Jerre Forbes, larceny—not guilty. John Bryant, larceny—12 months. Jacob Murphy, larceny—12 months. John Bryant, larceny—6 months. Richard T. Jones, larceny—9 months.—Richard T. Jones, larceny—12 months.—Wm. H. McKoy, larceny—6 months.

Reconstruction in a Nut-Shell.

Some fellow, whose head is level, thus defines Reconstruction:

"Which is it that's the best government the world ever seed? Gergy ought to have found out by this time, having run some fourteen or more since Dixie went up: First, territory; second, provisional; third, no government (just sloshin' round loose, like a stray dorg); fourth, military; fifth, civil and military mixed; sixth, in the United States one fourth; seventh, plum out, &c., &c., down to the fourteenth—which started out tryin' to run a sorter double barrel fixin'—that is, civil when it suits, military when it don't, and it suits and don't about every new moon."

In April, 1861, the late Girard Hallock, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, published an editorial in that paper in which he declared that one thing would be demonstrated by a war upon the Southern States, viz: "That we have not and in the event of the subjugation of the Southern States are not likely to have, such a Government as the Constitution contemplates, or such as our fathers understood to be instituted when the Union was formed. The Government then established was a Government of equals, in which all the States would perform willing parts.—The one which our warlike friends represented, it seems, by the Lincoln administration would prove to exist is a government of force, where a majority of States or of the representatives, as the case may be, shall hold the minority in subjection to their will."

For the expression of such sentiments as this Mr. Hallock was forced to retire from an editorial career extending over thirty-three years, and to abandon his valuable newspaper property. How true the above words are, an examination of the present political condition of the country will tell.

VALEDICTORY.

With to-day's issue of the JOURNAL we close a term of over four years of unremitting application as its Local Editor. The service has been varied, but always arduous. Assuming the pen as a mere boy, manhood has dawned upon us in this avocation. However manifold and great our shortcomings may have been, we have essayed always to be animated and guided by a principle of common justice towards all persons and things of which we have been called upon to write. *Seemingly* we may sometimes have failed, but never in *intent*. To do full justice and no more has ever been the ruling motive of our humble efforts. But we have had no charity for official or political corruption or personal debasement, and this we have never affected to conceal. We have doubtless thus made enemies, but the good opinion of those whose friendship we value we trust we have never forfeited. To provoke petty malice and spite is incident to the character and duties of the position. But it is with pleasure we look back upon the kindness and encouragement bestowed by earnest and sincere well-wishers.

It is our regret that duty to our feelings, and a sense of insult and wrong, has ever called us to acts of indignant resentment which the condition of the cases appeared to us justly to warrant. While we deplored the necessity, and may since have doubted the propriety, of the course, in the most trying moments of our career we have never scorned the advice of friends or determined without careful deliberation or a due regard for peace and justice.

Towards our employers we have ever entertained the most kindly feelings. Our relations with them have been pleasant and agreeable. We sever the connection with regret, for the harmony of its existence has remained undisturbed. But a new field of labor has been opened unto us, and in this our efforts will hereafter be brought to bear.

And, now, kind readers, you who have ever been most kind, excusing our faults and throwing the mantle of charity over our follies—adieu. May each of your lives and our life be so *composed* that, when th last great *proof sheet* shall be read—when the time for *revisals* will have passed—there shall be no *errors* unforgiven.

JNO. C. JAMES.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—Sunday morning the Dedication of the new First Baptist Church in this city—an event following close upon the completion of a mighty and glorious work—took place. This Church was literally packed with a large and interested congregation. Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., and Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., were present and participated with the Pastor, Rev. J. C. Hiden, in the ceremonies.

The services were commenced by the singing of the anthem, "The Lord is in His Holy Temple." Then followed a short invocation by the Pastor. Next the 101st Hymn, Baptist Psalmody. Selections of Scripture from the Old and New Testaments were read. Dedication Prayer by the Pastor. Anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

Rev. Dr. Winkler, Pastor of the Citadel Square Baptist Church, Charleston, was then introduced and preached a sermon from Colossians I—18; "He is the head of the body, the Church." As may be inferred from the text, this sermon was of a strongly doctrinal character, and it was most strongly and earnestly put. The views, principles, belief and practices of his denomination were forcibly stated. Rev. Dr. Winkler's effect as a speaker is not to be lightly estimated. He possesses a massive mind; clear in his learning; lucid in his explanations; chaste, beautiful and expressive in his language, he possesses a power and eloquence which render him a strong preacher.

After the sermon there was a brief prayer by Dr. Pritchard; then the singing of the 959th Hymn, at the close of which short appeals were made by both Dr. Pritchard and Dr. Winkler to assist the Church in paying its debt, and during which the former paid a feeling, eloquent and merited tribute to the life and services of Rev. Jno. L. Pritchard, the man who projected the scheme of building this Church. A liberal collection was then taken up, followed by the singing of the doxology and afterwards benediction by Dr. Winkler.

NIGHT SERVICES.

At night the Church was again filled to hear the sermon of Rev. Dr. Pritchard, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Raleigh.—The services were commenced with the anthem, "O how long," etc; next in vocation; then 956th Hymn; reading of Scripture; prayer by Rev. Dr. Winkler; anthem, "This is the day that the Lord hath made; and then a sermon on the "Temple" by Rev. Dr. Pritchard—text taken from Zechariah VI—13.

This sermon was delivered with all the fervor of eloquence for which Rev. Dr. Pritchard is noted. It was Baptist in its essence and doctrine to the very centre, and was one of the most lucid explanations of this particular faith ever made in this city of Wilmington. It created, as it was bound to do, a strong impression.

After the sermon followed the 1157th Hymn to the tune of "Happy Zion." The Pastor then gave notice of a baptism in the new Church Sunday night next. The doxology was sung and then followed the dismissal.

In this connection we are requested to give notice that Prayer Meetings will be held in the New Church every morning this week from 6½ to 7 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The following cases were tried yesterday: Alonzo Simmons, assault and battery—judgment suspended on payment of costs, and defendant recognized in the sum of $100 for good behavior and appearance at next term of the Court. Abram Sharpless, larceny—not guilty.—Jacob Murphy, larceny—guilty. John Bryant, alias John Williams, larceny—guilty. Jno. Robinson, larceny—guilty; sentenced to 6 months in the workhouse. Jno. Robinson, larceny—6 months. In the case of Mrs. Chatterson for infanticide a *nol. pros.* was entered.

The grand jury returned 36 true bills during the day.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION.—The new Board met yesterdry for the purpose of qualifying by taking the oath of office. The oath is simply for performance of duty and support of the Federal and State Constitutions and laws. Messrs. J. W. Galloway and C. H. Legg appeared as the members appointed from Smithville. The Board now consists as follows: Silas N. Martin, Jas. H. Chadbourn, B. G. Bates, Henry Davis, R. P. Barry, J. W. Galloway and C. H. Legg.

To-day the Board meet—at 9 o'clock this morning—for the purpose of fixing the rates of pilotage.

PORT AFFAIRS.—The newly elected Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage met yesterday morning at the office of Messrs. J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Mr. Silas N. Martin was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. B. J. Lawton, Harbor Master and Clerk, this latter choice being also unanimous.

The matter of establishing the rates of pilotage, in conformity with Act of Legislature ratified March 26, 1870, (see Act published elsewhere in this issue) was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. R. P. Barry, J. W. Galloway and Henry Davis.

The permitting of pilots to serve on steamers running between this and other ports was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Chadbourn and Barry and Galloway.

The application of Lemuel Freeman, for appointment of branch pilot, was laid over until the regular meeting in June.

The Chairman was appointed a committee of one to audit the accounts of the Clerk.

RATES OF PILOTAGE, &c.—As a matter of general interest, we publish here a late act of the Legislature, amendatory of former laws in reference to appointment of Commissioners of Navigation, regulation of pilotage fees, &c.,—which was ratified March 26, 1870:

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 29, LAWS 1860-61.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. That the word "under" in section 1, chapter 29, and the rates of pilotage established in said section 1st, chapter 29, laws 1860-61, be, and the same is hereby stricken out, and the rates of pilotage established by the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage in 1869, inserted in lieu thereof.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage shall not reduce the rates of pilotage below the established rates of 1869.

Sec 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to establish rates of pilotage for all vessels drawing odd inches over the even feet prescribed in section 1st, chapter 29, laws of 1860-61 *pro rata* with the rates for even feet established in 1869 by the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage.

Sec. 4 The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Wilmington shall, at one of their regular meetings in the month of April, of each and every year, appoint five (5) suitable persons to serve as Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear River and Bars, who shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday in May of each and every year. *Provided*, That the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Smithville shall, at the same time, appoint (2) two suitable persons to serve as Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage *Provided further*, That the Commissioners appointed by the city of Wilmington and town of Smithville shall have full power to do and perform all acts, heretofore authorized by law to be done by the Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage.

Sec. 5. The Commissioners shall have power to grant permission in writing to any Pilot in good standing and authorized to pilot vessels, to run regularly as Pilot on Steamers running between the port of Wilmington and other ports in the United States; said Pilot to have all the rights and emoluments that belong to the River and Bar Pilots

Sec. 6. The number of Pilots and apprentices shall hereafter be regulated by the Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage. *Provided* The number of Pilots shall not at any one time be reduced below the number of forty, and apprentices below the number of twenty.

Sec. 7. The Board of Commissioners shall have power to call in and cancel the Branch of any Pilot who has refused or neglected, except in case of sickness—his Branch for the space of two (2) years in succession.

Sec. 8. All Laws or clauses of Laws in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9 This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified this 26th day of March, A. D. 1870.

Signed, W. A. MOORE, Speaker of House.
Signed, TOD R. CALDWELL, President of Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Raleigh, April 14, 1870.

I, HENRY J MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

SEAL. H. J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION AT MAGNOLIA. On Monday morning Mt. Olivet Council No. 9, Friends of Temperance, accompanied by a number of ladies and the Wilmington Brass Band, departed from this city for Magnolia to participate in the Temperance Celebration there, which was originated by a member of the Order of this city.

Arriving at Magnolia, a short time was spent in waiting for the special train from Goldsboro' with the Goldsboro' and Emma Williams Councils, with small delegations from Raleigh, Mt. Olive and Clinton Councils and a number of ladies. After the arrival of the expected train a procession was formed and marched to the Baptist Church where they were received by Magnolia Council, which has been recently formed through the persevering efforts of Rev. J. J. Carden, D. V. P.

After the reception the procession was again formed and proceeded to the Methodist Church, where it was found that a tremendous audience had gathered and filled every available place in the Church.

The ceremonies were opened with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. J. P. Moore of Goldsboro', after which, in accordance with a previous invitation, Wm. M. Poisson, L. V. P., of Mount Olivet Council No. 9, of Wilmington, the originator of the celebration, took the chair and made some introductory remarks proceeding with the order of business. In the order in which they are given the following gentlemen were introduced by the President and delivered addresses:

Rev. W. M. Robey, Rev. W. M. Kennedy, R. H. Whitaker, Esq., Rev. F. H. Wood, Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., Rev. J. N. Andrews, the band discoursing beautiful strains of music between the addresses.

After the delivery of the addresses the President returned thanks to the large audience for the attention given and urged them to go home and work for the cause of Temperance in their respective communities. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. G. W. Sanderlin, of Goldsboro', when the procession was re-formed and marched to the Middleton Hotel, where it was disbanded for dinner.

In the afternoon those who wished to do so repaired to the College for a dance, until the arrival of the down train, upon which a number of the Wilmington delegation returned, leaving the remainder to continue their dance until a late hour.

The day was a lovely one for the celebration, no rain falling to mar the ceremonies until our returning delegation reached at Burgaw. All returned to their homes delighted with the exercises of the day and with the hospitality of the citizens of Magnolia, and cheered by the assurance that the Temperance cause has been considerably benefitted and strengthened by the proceedings of the day.

THE RICHMOND DISASTER.

Incidents of the Accident—Miraculous Escapes.

During the fearful accident in the court room Dr. W. M. Withers was standing on the hearth near the northeast window of the room. He felt the floor giving way beneath him, and clung to the mantel until relief was afforded him. He states that he at once saw the condition of affairs, and knew that there was but one chance for escape, and availed himself of it. His partner, Captain C. C. McPhail, the agent of the North American Life Insurance Company, was in company with him, and saved himself by clinging to the mantlepiece and then climbing to the window. We have already heard of several remarkable cases of this kind, and have been amazed at the hair-breadth escapes.

Major John W. Daniel, of the House, says of his escape:

"Happily for a number of us near the bench, a narrow margin of the room about the breadth of the bench, clung to the walls—the bench itself being unoccupied and not so much strained, and throwing ourselves forward we grasped the railings that guarded it, and thus held on at the very brink of the vortex. The railings, too, protected a good many from the timbers of the ceiling by breaking the force of their fall. McCall was the first one of those clinging to the railings to extricate himself from the debris of the ceiling which covered us—and in that spirit of gallant and unselfish courage which makes hearts warm toward him, he paused to help those of us who were less fortunate, instead of making good his own safety. The door of the conference-room, where the judges were in consultation, happily opens at that end of the hall, and soon those who were not pinned to the floor climbed through the ruins, and through it reached the uninjured portion of the building and the open air, and assistance came to those confined and wounded. McCall, Mahoon and myself, with the exception of slight bruises, were not hurt, and Greer and Hatcher were equally fortunate."

Capt. Roberts, of the steamship Albemarle, was standing near the elevated Judge's platform, engaged in a pleasant conversation with Mr. W. O. Dunham, the agent of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and Mr. Julius A. Hobson. He did not dream of danger on hearing the cracking of the rafters, attributing it to some noise outside the room. The Captain informs us that he found himself buried in plaster and other debris, but managed to breathe with difficulty until extricated some thirty or forty minutes after the disaster. Near him lay a gentleman who was continually urging his fellow sufferers to be of good cheer, that help was at hand, and they would soon be rescued; and the encouragement of this (to him unknown) hero was music to his ears. Suddenly another crash, and like an avalanche down tumbled the entire ceiling over the court room, silencing forever, he fears, the voice and heart of this brave and unknown friend, for he heard him no more. Capt. Roberts was bruised from head to foot, and so covered with dust that his friends could only recognize him by his voice.

THE OLD HERO.

General Lee in Norfolk.

Marks of Respect.

The Norfolk *Virginian* says that early on Saturday afternoon it was rumored that General Lee would reach Portsmouth by the Seaboard train at half past seven o'clock in the evening. Such an announcement, as might be expected, stirred the blood of all who had followed him in his glorious career, and long before 7 o'clock the space around the depot in Portsmouth was filled by an immense crowd, composed not only of those who had worn the grey or who sympathized with us in the struggle, but of those who were opposed, in the field and elsewhere, to a separation of the South from the United States. The Portsmouth boys had borrowed the gun "Brick Pomeroy," belonging to the Hope Fire Company, and as the train reached the depot and it was ascertained that the General was aboard, they fired a salute to welcome the hero. The General, accompanied by his daughter, was met at the depot by Col. Walter H. Taylor, his former Adjutant General, and was by him conducted through the dense throng to the ferry boat. The air during his passage through the assemblage was vocal with shouts of welcome to the old chieftain. It may also be remarked that these shouts were not of the measured hip-hip-hurrah kind now in vogue, but were the genuine old fashioned Confederate yells, which quickened the pulses at all the battles in this State, from Big Bethel to Appomattox Courthouse, and which doubtless awakened a host of memories in the breast of him in whose honor they were uttered. On board the ferry boat the cabin in which the General was seated was besieged by a crowd eager to catch a glimpse of the hero, but the door was faithfully guarded, and as far as possible he was relieved from the inconvenience of being enveloped in a multitude whose only wish was to do him honor. As soon as the boat started several Roman candles signalled the United that the General was on board, and in a few minutes their cannon pealed forth a warlike welcome, which was kept up until the arrival of the boat on this side. Here another immense concourse was assembled, and as the General and his escort stepped on the wharf they were greeted with another succession of the familiar yells of the battle-field, which continued until they had reached a hack and were whirled rapidly away.

The General is the guest of Col. Walter H. Taylor, and will probably remain in the city a day or two. We have not had an opportunity of taking a good look at our beloved leader, but in the glimpse we had, we could see little change since we last saw him on the field of Appomattox. The form is still erect, and the eagle eye undimmed, although perchance the hair is a trifle whiter now than then, and his cheeks a little thinner, perhaps the result of his recent sickness. His presence is still as noble and commanding as ever, and would win respect and admiration even where his name had never been heard, if such a place exists.

Gen. Bragg has been succeeded by a negro as chief engineer of the New Orleans water works.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.—The meeting of the citizens, held last night for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the people of Wilmington, for the sufferers by the late Richmond disaster, was called to order by Mayor Martin, by whom, in a few feeling remarks, the object of the assemblage was explained.

Col. Munford read the following resolutions, accompanying them with some seasonable words.

Upon motion they were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the good people of the city of Richmond, by appointment of civil authority, in the midst of universal mourning, are assembled in their places of worship, in humiliation and prayer before the Divine Ruler of the Universe, in view of a recent awful visitation of his Providence, and

WHEREAS, the citizens of Wilmington here assembled would not permit the occasion of such a calamity to pass without some words of kindly sympathy, therefore

Resolved, Beside the many and sacred ties that would ever bind the people of Wilmington to those of Richmond, common disasters, common suffering, our dead children sleeping upon her hills, her living sons here at our hearthstone, we do not forget the tenderness with which her people ministered to our calamities in those other days of pestilential darkness when the hand of God lay heavily upon us. But as brothers use no set phrases of speech at the graves of kinsmen, and as each is then content only in the grasp and pressure of fraternal hands, to know what is passing in the other breast—so now, we, standing in the shadow of this awful dispensation upon the people of our sister city—as an earnest of our tenderest sympathy, appeal with affectionate confidence to what was in their hearts for us, when in the time of our calamity we too were passing under the rod.

Bowing then with them this day before the same God and Father of us all, we would tenderly and affectionately mingle our humiliations and our prayers and our fraternal sympathy with theirs, in this the day of grief.

Resolved, That the Mayor of this city be requested to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the Mayor of Richmond.

The following additional resolution was then offered by Mr. D. Cashwell and adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to solicit some material aid for our suffering sister city, and also to request the Philharmonic Society at some early day to give a Sacred Concert, the proceeds to be applied to the like purpose.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee:

Cols. Wm. Munford and A. M. Waddell, Dr. W. E. Freeman, Messrs. Jno. E. Lippitt and Geo. R. French.

Eloquent addresses were then made by Rev. J. C. Hiden, Col. J. W. Atkinson, G. J. McRee, Esq., and Col. Wm. Munford, Mr. Hiden suggesting the propriety of the Ministers of the different Churches using their efforts publicly in their Churches to forward the success of the proposed entertainment by the Philharmanic Society.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

Daily Journal 5th.

STATE NEWS.

FIRE.—On Thursday night last the barn, stables and gin house of John Boylan Esq., residing at Haywood, Chatham county, were destroyed by fire, and five horses perished in the flames.

POLITICAL.—The Conservative Executive Committee for the Fourth Congressional District has called a Convention at Franklinton on the 7th and 8th days of June, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

SENTENCED.—Henderson, one of three negroes charged with the murder of Burwell Hinton near Charlotte, was convicted at Lincolnton and will be hung on the 8th of July. Torrence has made his escape and the third has not been tried.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Hon. F. E. Shober, Col. R. F. Armfield, A. C. Cowles, L. M. McCorkle, Luke Blackmer, J. M. McCorkle and J. Harvey Wilson, are spoken of as candidates for Congress in the Sixth District.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal assembles in this city on the first Monday in June next. We are authorized to state that the causes from the several Judicial Districts will be called in the following order:

1st week—1st and 2d Districts.
2d week—4th and 5th Districts.
3d week—3d and 7th Districts.
4th week—8th and 9th Districts.
5th week—10th and 11th Districts.
6th week—12th and 6th Districts.

On Monday of the first week applicants for license to practice law will be examined on the "Rights of Property." On Tuesday they will be examined on Pleading, Practice and the Code of Civil Procedure.

The causes from the 1st District will be taken up on Wednesday.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

POLITICAL.—We are glad to see that our friends in the West are stripping for the fight in good earnest. From an exchange we clip the following:

At Franklin, Macon county, on Thursday, during the recess of Court, Capt. Robinson, the Representative of the county, and Dr. Love, the Senator of the District, addressed a large and attentive audience of their fellow-citizens in the Court room.—Capt. R's. address was confined principally to an explanation of his course in the Legislature, and we are glad to say his action was warmly and almost universally endorsed by his constituents. Should he desire it, he will no doubt be re-elected by a very large majority. At the conclusion of Capt. R's. speech, Dr. Love took the stand. After explaining his course on certain important measures before the Legislature, he took up the party in power, and undressed the hideous concern, garment by garment, and showed it to be one of the most unsightly monsters ever seen in the South; but not content with this he took the hide off and revealed the fact that it is "rotten to the core." The Dr. is a gentleman of first rate ability, and this District should be proud of such a Senator. He will probably be the candidate in the District during the coming campaign and of course will be elected, as the vote will stand about three to one in favor of the Conservatives."

The Standard says: From recent reports made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, we gather the following: In Watauga county nine public schools are in operation. In Stokes county twelve public schools are being taught with an attendance of over four hundred children. Nine have been established in Cumberland, and it is reported in a very short time two thousand children of both races will be receiving the benefit of public instruction. In Pasquotank there are twenty-five public schools, seventeen for white and eight for colored children. Nearly one thousand children are at school in the county. Halifax has twelve, five for white and seven for colored, with about one thousand scholars. Catawba is probably the banner school county in the State, having forty-three public schools in successful operation with seventeen hundred children in attendance. We are pleased to chronicle this awakening on the vital subject of education in the State, and as the returns come will note the number of schools and the number of children in attendance.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Charges Against Gen'l Howard—Additional Issue of Currency—The Funding Bill—The Money Power—The Presidential Excursionists—The Season of 1870 Inaugurated—Grant's Three Policies and Their Failures—Grant's Radicalism—National Finances—Senator Thurman and the Presidency—Claims of "Loyal" Southerners, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The Committee on Education and Labor are daily investigating the charges against General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The examination of witnesses has disclosed enough to show that a very large quantity of Congressional white-wash will be required to make General Howard appear as spotless and immaculate as a Radical apostle should be.

The Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday voted to report to the House providing for the issue of ninety-five millions of dollars of additional bank notes, and also for the redemption of forty millions of three per cent. certificates, which are now held by the banks as lawful reserve. Fifty millions of legal-tenders are to be withdrawn and their place to be supplied by the remaining fifty millions of bank notes. Whether these portions of the bill will satisfy the majority of the House, who ordered the Committee to report a bill increasing the currency fifty millions, is very questionable.—Some contend that this is a virtual contraction of currency. The bill also provides for a bond bearing 4½ per cent interest, which the new banks are required to pay in gold or its equivalent for.

The funding bill which is before the Ways and Means Committee still remains as it came from the Senate, but rest assured whatever the Committee may do to please Mr. Boutwell, in his pet financial scheme, the House will do nothing to conflict with the great monied power that today rules the country. The House will take care of the National Banks, Secretary Boutwell, President Grant and John Sherman to the contrary notwithstanding. No matter how or on what terms the national debt is funded, it will be a mill-stone around the neck of the American people that will keep them forever crushed under the heel of the oligarchy that are destined through our immense load of debt to rule our country.

Our great excursionist, the Prince of Junketers and chiefest of Radicals has inaugurated the season of 1870. Hereafter he is invitable to every description of excursions, sprees, feeds, carousals, horse fairs and fourth of July celebrations, the Eastern section of the country much preferred—they seem to understand Ulysses much better than they do in the other sections. His opening trip was to West Point to see his son Freddy, who is a cadet there. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Nellie and Jessie, also by his private Secretary, *General* Horace Porter. The New York *World* says "that Grant expects to bring back with him a blooded trotter, the gift of a New York gentleman, who, rumor says, is to be appointed shortly to a diplomatic mission."—This is said to be the real reason for the present trip. Grant might as well be away enjoying himself, as he is of no earthly use here except to sign his name as directed by the heads of Departments, who each run their own "machine" without let or hindrance from any one. As Grant "has no policy" his presence here is not necessary. His three efforts at having a little policy of his own, viz: the Fisk-gold ring policy, which went "where the woodbine twineth," the Supreme bench-Hoar policy, which his Senatorial masters "would not see" and the San Domingo Job policy, which "went up in a balloon" and now is supposed to be "up among the little stars sailing around the moon," were such decided failures that he will now fall back on his original promise to his party friends of "having no policy of his own," and then with all his relations in office, with his segar and his bottle and his horses, what is to prevent him from having "peace?" To further prove his Radicalism, he has just appointed a negro postmaster at Lexington, Va., where Washington College is located, of which General Robert E. Lee is President. That any one occupying so high a position could descend to do so mean and contemptible an act, in order to cast an indignity upon and insult one who was his adversary in arms is past comprehending by those who do not know the stupid, brutish, coarse nature of General Grant. Pity there was not some gentleman present when this thing was done would have pointed out to him that such an action was not in accordance with the usages of well-bred people or those who have the least refinement or care at all for the decencies of life, but his prompter was Creswell, who pr cached accession openly in 1861 and now hounds to the death those who took his advice. Creswell is a strong believer in the new Radical commandment of "Love the negro better than yourself." How applicable the words of the simple but philosophic Sancho Panza, that "One can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," are to our present chief magistrate. Let some Radical gentleman who has had occasion to blush for his President send General Grant a work on good breeding, and it would prevent him probably, if read, from making so apparent his lack of good breeding and the coarseness of his nature. No gentleman of any party can palliate this small business of attempting to insult General Lee.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, has been writing financial letters lately. In one to David Wilson, of Boston, he supports the present system of financial operations, and also the people-crushing funding bill. To J. L. Worth, of New York, he writes and advocates the passage of a law to prevent banks paying interest to each other on deposits, holding that the banks were intended to lend, not to borrow, money; and that the circulating notes of the banks were not used in the legitimate business of the country, but was used to stimulate wild speculations and reckless gambling in stocks. Very true, Mr. Treasurer, that appears to be the chief business of the National banks. He writes to Mr. S. Sherman, of Philadelphia, that he was more hopeful than ever in regard to finance, and thought that the people of the country had a great cause to be thankful for the manner in which they were conducted. Mr. Spinner may be very hopeful, but that is more than the people are, with bankruptcy staring them in the face; and as for being thankful, you might as well expect the poor Piegans to be thankful to Phil. Sheridan for "striking them hard" when they were sick with the small pox. The internal revenue and the protected monopolies are the small pox to the people, and the management of the finances, including the national banks is the "striking hard" of the administration, and the result will be that we will be crushed as were the Piegans.

I am sorry to chronicle the fact that Senator Thurman, of Ohio, has, by reason of continued indisposition been obliged to quit his seat in the Senate and go home for a few weeks in order to rest from his arduous Senatorial duties. I trust he will soon return with renewed strength and vigor. The position of Judge Thurman in the Senate is one of great responsibility and labor, being the recognized leader of the able lawyers, ripe scholars, and practical and accomplished gentlemen who compose the minority in that body but who are generally lacking legislative experience sufficient to cope with the overwhelming majority of the Radicals, who even when they have neither learning, wisdom nor ability, have for the most part legislative experience, and it requires the presence of one like Judge Thurman, whose legal ability, knowledge of constitutional law, far seeing wisdom, large and liberal views, experience in legislative halls and readiness in debate, to repel or attack as the case may be. It has always been Judge Thurman's *tactique* to be the assailant and most boldly and successfully, considering the disparity in numbers, has he carried the war into Africa. Nothing escapes him. He scans every bill that is offered and every job, fraud, trick or scheme is at once exposed, but, of course, these schemes are too often carried by the unscrupulous majority with an unblushing disregard of honesty, right or justice. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, ranking among the first of the independent journals of the country, paid Judge Thurman a well merited compliment by printing the greater part of his speech on the North Pacific Railroad land grab swindle and highly applauded his defense of the people's rights or swindle against the monopolists. This is a rare thing for the Ledger to do. In 1872 the State of Ohio and other States will present to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the Presidency the name of Judge Thurman and his claims for that distinction will be strongly urged. Ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, Governor English, of Connecticut, Governor Hoffman, of New York, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, will find a strong competitor in Judge Thurman, whose friends already speak of him in that connection.

In the Senate there was quite a lively time over the question of paying loyal Southern claimants for property destroyed or used during the war by the Federal army. A Missouri claimant had a bill of this nature passed. After a short time a similar claim was under consideration for a Tennessean, when it was objected to on the ground that there were millions of dollars of just such claims now put in; the bill just passed was then cited as a precedent and the bill was sent for in a hurry. It was returned by the House and a motion to reconsider made and quite a debate ensued. Nothing was done finally in the case. Southern claimants for damages will have a good long wait for their money, the amount is so great that Congress is afraid to touch even the most meritorious of them.

Agricultural.

OFFICE N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Raleigh, April 20, 1870.

To the People of the State:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society held to-day, it was

Resolved, That the Annual State Fair, for 1870, be held on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of October. I was requested by the Committee to address you this communication, calling your attention to the importance of beginning *now* to make preparations for this Fair.

It will be remembered that the Fair of 1869, the first after the lapse of nine years, was held under many difficulties. Every thing was built up from the beginning—all our preparations were of necessity hastily made. Only a short time was allowed us to put our grounds in order, grade our track, erect our buildings, select our judges and advertise our premium lists.—No large sums from State or City Treasuries were placed, as in Virginia and Maryland and other States, at our disposal.—With the exception of fifteen hundred dollars from the State and the gift of our lands by the City of Raleigh, our sole resource was the voluntary contributions of the friends of the Society. The execution of the task seemed so hopeless, that, on account of this uncertainty, but few things, animate or inanimate, were "got up" especially for the occasion. Exhibitors were forced to hurry in their contributions without that careful previous adornment, usually bestowed, which so attracts the admiration of the spectator.

Then again the unfortunate occurrence of untoward weather diminished the number of vistors, cooled the interest and pleasure of those who attended, and deranged in no small degree our plans.

Notwithstanding all our difficulties and trials, it was admitted that the Fair was a success. The show of animals and articles compared favorably with those of old times, the number of visitors was unexpectedly large; order and decorum remarkably preserved. The Society meetings were spirited, interesting and instructive. The officers were compensated for all their anxiety and trouble by hearty encomiums for their perseverance and pluck.

The officers of the Society do not claim that no errors were committed. It is well nigh impossible totally to avoid them, no matter how carefully the judges may perform their duty. If there are any who think they did not obtain full justice in the awards, we hope they will remember first, that by the display of the products of their industry they aided in accomplishing the chief objects of Fairs, the information and enlightenment of the public mind, and, secondly, that the officers with the experience of 1869, will be able to conduct the Fair of 1870 with greater efficiency in the general management and systematic thoroughness in the examinations for premiums.

The spirit shown in the following extracts of a letter from our good friend, Louis Froelich, of Duplin, whose many very valuable contributions failed to reach us soon enough to be properly placed for exhibition and examination, is so kind and does such credit, we beg leave to quote them:

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 27, 1869.

KEMP P. BATTLE, ESQ: *Dear Sir:*—I received your letter of the 24th and contents noted. I am sorry myself that you did not receive my letter in time to make better arrangement for exhibition of my articles. But I don't blame you for it. * * * * I am not discouraged and believe that all that will be better next year. I expect to exhibit a much larger list of articles next year, and I will arouse my friends and people in general in this and in the neighborhood counties to do the same. This is the only way to develop the resources of North Carolina. Let everybody show their productions, manufactures and exchange ideas in experiments. The people of North Carolina are thankful to you that you set the ball in the right road and motion. You did more than I or the people could expect. I give you my congratulation for the great success of the Fair.

Hoping to hear some time from you, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours truly,
LOUIS FROELICH.

The Executive Committee intend to make, if possible, the next Fair more attractive than any of its predecessors,—Nothing that the officers can do shall be spared to secure this result.

But our labors will not be successful without the active co-operation of the people of the State. We appeal to you, fellow-citizens, for this co-operation. It will benefit yourselves as much as it will be of advantage to us. We ask you to begin now to prepare articles for exhibition. We ask you to take notes of the mode of preparations of your lands, your manures, your seeding, ploughing, working and the results, so that you can report in detail your operations. In the feeding and management of your stock, have an eye to exhibiting the choice animals at the Fair. Note well the working of machinery and be ready to give the benefit of your experience.

Let every man interest himself in showing to the world a fair sample of North Carolina's resources. We beg all enterprising and observant men, all desirous of promoting the interests of the State, to note all articles of eminent merit and endeavor to have them forwarded to the Fair. At any rate we ask that the facts be communicated to the undersigned, so that steps may be taken to procure such articles for exhibition.

There are many things in North Carolina which, if known abroad, would very materially enhance its reputation and have a tendency to cause an inflow of capital. For example, the rich lands of Hyde produce sixty or seventy thousand bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Col. D. M. Carter promises to bring with him to the next Fair some stalks of this corn, whose magnitude will astonish the inhabitants of the uplands.

It is stated by those who know, that in Mitchell county, near Cranberry, apples grow, weighing twenty ounces and more, and that Elk River, in Watauga county, can even exceed these. The Irish potatoes raised in Mitchell county are of enormous size, superior quality and wonderfully prolific. We expect to have some of these apples and potatoes at the Fair in October.

How many of our people have heard of large forests of cherry trees, bearing luscious fruit, growing wild on the summit of "Cherry Mountain" in Cleveland, or the great forests of chesnut trees on "Chesnut Ridge" in Surry? We must have essays on these subjects. By all means let us have samples of the beautiful marbles of Cherokee, and of the Cleveland county wheat, said to be equal in quality to any in the world. I feel sure that my friend, Col. Harper, of Caldwell, will forward me specimens of the ginseng, and other medicinal plants, so abundantly collected there for export to all parts of the world. In our Western counties grow trees which furnish cabinet woods equal in beauty to that ent from the forests of Brazil or Nicaragua.—What enterprising mountaineer will furnish us full specimens?

And so I might go on *ad infinitum*, enumerating wonderful things, which can be found within our limits—in the field—in the forests—on the surface of the earth, and hid in its bosom, the productions of nature and the fabrics of art, which, if gathered together, would prove North Carolina to be as she is, the Central State of the Union, the happy compromise of climate and soil, destined at no distant day to become wealthy and populous and strong.

There is nothing that will create interest and develop enterprise more than the establishment and successful conduct of district and county societies. The friends of the State Society extend a cordial greeting to them all, believing that by harmonious co operation all will be benefited. By carefully providing against any conflict in the times of holding the Fairs, so that the exhibitions at one place can be transferred to another, not only will there be no clashing of interests, but all will be promoted by the general rousing of the public attention, by breaking up the lethargy of our home-loving farmers and mechanics, by inciting all to an honorable desire to excel.

Citizens of North Carolina, one and all, let us do what we can for the honor and prosperity of our kind old mother. Let us come together, each with specimens of her productions, with the fabrics of her children, seeking by laudable emulation to stimulate ourselves and others to efforts after greater results. Remember that the great world is moving on, and will not wait for us if we lag behind. Unless we bring intelligence and industry and unfailing courage to aid us in the struggle, our competition will be fruitless. Elsewhere we witness the triumphs of organized effort in the field of agriculture, and of all the industrial arts. Elsewhere we see man's intelligence quickening into life inanimate machinery, and by its potent aid subduing the forces of nature. Let us press forward with like energy of muscle and brain to undergo our part of the toil and gain our share of the glory.

Very Repectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

Immigration.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR:—Having been appointed general foreign agent by the Union Land Company of Philadelphia, organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of bringing the vast amounts of vacant agricultural and mineral lands before the notice of capitalists, emigration socities, and emigrants in Europe; and having become fully identified with the Southern people during many years' residence amongst them, their resources, soil, climate, and products, I beg to bring the following facts before the notice of your readers:

Before the late war large plantations were cultivated by slaves, and this division into smaller tracts, was never thought of, but now that the negroes are freed, it has become out of the power of the landowners to cultivate on a large scale, and they are very desirous, therefore, to divide their lands into lots of from 50 to 100 acres, to be sold to emigrants at very low rates. We have also large tracts of lands, ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 acres in in quantity, and $1 to $3 in price. These large tract would become sources of great profit to companies who had the colonization of emigrants in view. The negroes are now leaving Virginia and North Carolina by thousands, and going to the extreme Southern States, where they find the hot climate more congenial to them in the cotton and sugar plantations than in the border States; and this exodus of negroes must be replaced by white emigration from Europe; not, however, as laborers directly, but as small farmers, who will become in a few years fully identified with the people and their institutions.—A great many people, mostly farmers, are now coming daily from the Northern States, and some from Canada, into Virginia and North Carolina, purchasing lands, where they not only find land under cultivation a great deal cheaper than where they came from, but also a more congenial climate and a longer season for cultivation. The Border States offer great inducements at present to the capitalist, the miner, mechanic, farmer and grape cultivator. From the seaboard to the mountains the whole country is more or less rich in minerals, especially coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead and many other varieties, including marl and phosphates, which are found in great abundance in the tide water regions. A great many mines are being worked successfully, but taken in consideration to the vast resources of all kinds of minerals, it can hardly be said that much progress has yet been made. The extensive long leafed pine forests in Eastern North Carolina are becoming of great commercial importance, as the chief centre for turpentine and rosin, yet thousands of acres of heavy pine forests can be purchased, ranging from $1 to $3 per acre. Cotton can also be raised to great advantage in Eastern North Carolina, whilst towards the mountains, both in Virginia and North Carolina, all kinds of cereals, too, are raised, the climate and soil being also especially well suited for the cultivation of the grape and all varieties of choice fruit. In 1868 the North Carolina Railroad Company alone shipped from eleven depots 1,575½ tons of dried fruits to Northern markets. The cultivation of hops has also attracted attention since the war, and it is certain that, in a climate where they grow wild, by an improved cultivation, important results could be achieved. The rivers and sounds along the coast are full of varieties of fish and game, and nature only needs a little assistance from man to make it one of the finest countries on the globe. People generally throughout the border States make sufficient ice during the winter for family use during the summer. By a proper investment of small amounts of capital England and Europe could supply themselves with a great deal of the raw material from the Southern States; for instance, hickory timber for varieties of tool handles and spokes, black oak bark for dyeing and tanning purposes, all varieties of ores, which would become profitable if worked up with superior machinery and mechanical skill. Companies formed for the cultivation of the grape would find a very profitable business. The very large and numerous water powers of these States also offer great inducements to capitalists to develop them for manufacturing purposes, especially for cotton. The cotton fields being so close at hand, it will in the first place save freight to transport the raw material, at the same time having a market for the manufactured article in the Southern States. Railroad facilities are good throughout, and new lines are being daily constructed, and the greatest advantage to the settlers should be the proximity to the markets which regulate the prices current for the country. This can be obtained by settling in the border States, where the farmer can always obtain New York prices for his produce, less the freight, which being very low and the distance comparatively small will not reduce the price much. Passengers can reach New York city from the centre of North Carolina and Virginia in thirty hours, and even less, whilst for a resident in a civilized country and surrounded by its advantages it is better to pay a few dollars more per acre in these States than to pay $1 25 per acre several thousand miles from New York in the wild Western States, outside of civilization, and where it will cost the settlers at least from $5 to $10 per acre, either to clear the land of the timber or to prepare the prairie sod for cultivation; and even after the produce is raised and shipped to the eastern market the large amount of freight will consume the great er portion of its value. Therefore the practical farmer will see the importance of being near the largest markets. The Southern States have more or less assisted railroad companies to construct their roads, and arrangements are now being made to sell out these interests to enable the States to reduce their debts, and should the present be a true indication of the future prosperity of those States, their securities and bonds will soon be at a premium in the money markets of the world. Mineral and wood specimens from Virginia and South Carolina can be seen at the office of Messrs. Prioleau & Co., No 39 Lombard street, E. C., London, where I can also be addressed to give any further information that may be required.

LOUIS ZIMMER,
Geneeral Agent Union Land Company.
London.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

SENATE.—Bills were passed to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect from wrecked and abandoned property derelict claims and dues belonging to the United States, and to aid the construction of railroads; also the House bill to amend the bankrupt act.

HOUSE.—The civil service bill was discussed during the morning in the House, when the tariff bill was taken up and four more paragraphs acted on.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4.

In the Agricultural and Immigration Convention to-day, important reports from the committees on Immigration, Direct Trade, Cotton Manufactures were discussed.

The South Carolina Rai road offers lands free to immigrants, and contributes one hundred thousand dollars towards the construction of emigrant steamers to ply between Charleston and Europe.

Northern and Western farmers are invited to come to South Carolina and liberal inducements are offered. A generous policy will be presented to all.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 4.

To-day the Churches were filled and the city presented a Sabbath appearance.

In the United States Circuit Court, the Chief Justice at a meeting of the Court, in response to resolutions of the Richmond bar regarding the late calamity, said the human emotions are but poorly expressed by words when the first vague rumors of the terrible event in this city which has been so fitly named the great calamity, went through the land a few days since. All hearts felt a shock like that of a sudden and awful personal bereavement. Then as the tidings came more distinctly over the wires and fearful disaster took shape and form in the minds of the people, it seemed for a time to depress all hearts like a night mare. The pulse of the heart throbbed heavily, and human utterance failed under the crushing sense of sorrow which pervades the land. But soon the currents of feeling began to flow, and now for many days heart-felt expressions of condolence and substantial manifestations of sympathy have been flowing towards Richmond like a great tide, and no right minded and true hearted man can help feeling this vast development of unaffected good so strikingly devoid of every thing like sectional or party feeling, as one of those gleams of radiance which in Gods good providence so often brightens the darkest clouds of human grief. When two days since we took our seats upon this bench, our eyes and hearts alike missed familiar faces from the bar. Let us thank God that those whose voices were oftenest heard here yet survive. May the great physician comfort their sorrowing household and give them speedy and complete restoration. But there were other members of the bar who will never again join in honorable contentions—one has gone in the refined fullness of honored years; another with the distinctions of his profession clustering thickly upon him, having already won these heights of public estimation from which the assent to the highest seemed easy and sure; another younger yet mature, treading with firm steps the upward paths of usefulness and honor, how terribly does such a calamity as this rebuke our vain expectations: How impressively does it admonish every one of us to look beyond the shadows of time to the realities of eternity. It is said that among those dying, crushed under that mass of ruins, there were some who could yet exchange a few faint words with their companions in that fearful place, none of them which have been related by the rescued, have impressed me so much as that of one mangled and broken sufferer who still found strength to exclaim, "Oh! Grave where is thy victory." "Oh! death where is thy sting." What a triumph was that? What as testimony to the incomparable worth of Christian faith? So in the very depth of this awful distress and anguish open springs of human sympathy and fountains of sublimest heavenly comfort. Let us take these lessons to our hearts. This is a day of humiliation and prayer. The churches will be filled with worshippers.—Let us carry into them not merely the burden of sorrow, but also the consolation of faith, ever remembering that all is God's work, If He bids waves His hand the rains collect, the winds blow shrill and loud, still with a smile of light on sea He looks back from the departing cloud. His will be done."

Intelligence has been received from Mayor Fox of Philadelpoia that additional funds had been raised there for the sufferers here.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 5—Noon.

Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling exchange—long, 109¼; short, 110. Gold 114½. Bonds 111⅞. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 60½; new, 55½. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 69; new, 70½. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, new, 73 asked; old, 76¼. Levee eights, 91. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 108; fives, 74½; sixes, 90. Georgia fives 74½; sixes 80; sevens, 94. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 48; new, 23½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 90.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn 1 cent better. Mess Pork lower—Mess $29@$29 25. Lard dull at 16½@16¾ cents—Cotton dull and unchanged at 22½@22¾ cents—Sales of 7,000 bales. Spirits turpentine moderately active at 43½@44¼ cents. Rosin firm at $2 10 for strained. Freights dull.

An Old Fallacy Exploded.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines. Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences, which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important offices if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the Bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this single specific.

OPERAS OF FRA DIAVOLO,

MASANIELLO, CROWN DIAMONDS, FAUST, MARTHA, NORMA. Elegant uniform editions in small quarto size, containing TEXT and brilliant and effective (but not difficult) arrangements of the Overtures, and all the PRINCIPAL MUSIC both for VOICE with ACCOMPANIMENT and for PIANO SOLO. Music finely engraved. Illustrated with beautiful STEEL and COLORED PLATES and WOOD ENGRAVINGS. PRICE $2 50 each, or $6 for three, or $10 for the six Operas. Sold by the principal Music Dealers, and by

AMERICAN OPERA PUBLISHING CO.,
19 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

***Circulars sent on application.
may 6 13-1tch

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

VERMIFUGE.

WHY IS IT THAT SO MANY CHILDREN die under the age of five years? That a large proportion of children die under that age, has long been a subject of remark, and without a satisfactory cause ascertained, it is certain.

Also it is known that worms exist in the human system from its earliest infancy; therefore parents, especially mothers, who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first *symptoms of worms*; for so surely as they exist, can they be

SAFELY AND CERTAINLY

removed from the most DELICATE INFANTS, by the timely use of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge.

It is perfectly harmless, contains no Mercury, being a

PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOSITION,

And may be administered with the UTMOST SAFETY TO CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. H. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.

CAUTION.

Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestocks's vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are B. A. This is the ticle that has been so

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1829,

And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,
FORMERLY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
PITTSBURG, PA.
dec 62-s o d-1y-wly-oh

WALTHAM
Watches.

THE EXTENSIVE USE OF THESE WATCHES for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch, merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks, than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skilful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those Living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company.

To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

American Watch Co., - - - Waltham, Mass.
Amn. Watch Co - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
American Watch Co.,
Crescent St.. - - - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
Appleton, Tracy & Co,, - - Waltham, Mass.
Waltham Watch Co. - - - Waltham, Mass.
P. S. Bartlett, - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
William Ellery, - - - - Waltham, Mass.
Home Watch Co, - - - - Waltham, Mass.

For sale at retail by all respectable dealers.
A descriptive circular giving much useful information sent to any address on application.
No watches retailed by the Company.
Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New

Ask to see the new FULL-PI
bearing the trade mark "AME
Co., Crescent st., Waltham,
the best Full-plate Watch
States, and surpasses
in this country for R
tors, &c.
april 19

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Curren'.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	30 @	32	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each	2 15 @	2 75	
2nd hand	2 15 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	18 @	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	19 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	18 @	20	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	21½	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Aue't	27 @	00	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	00 @ 1	40	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	00 @ 2	15	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @30	00	
No. 2	00 00 @00	00	
No. 3	00 00 @00	00	
Mullets	7 00 @10	00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @ 9	00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @ 0	00	
do cut,	8 50 @ 9	00	
do gross	0 00 @ 7	00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	6 00 @10	00	
Superfine	5 25 @ 5	50	
Fine	5 00 @ 5	50	
Ex. Super	5 50 @ 6	00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	8 00 @ 8	50	
Superfine	7 00 @ 7	25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	00	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	85 00 @00	00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 25 @ 1	35	
Oats	75 @	80	
Peas, Cow	1 60 @ 1	75	
Rice, rough	00 @ 0	00	
Carolina	6½@	8	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	16 @	16½	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 50 @ 1	50	
Northern	1 10 @ 1	30	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass't	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton. 120 00@	125	00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @ 2	25	
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4	00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3	00	
Gin	4 00 @ 7	00	
Brandy	4 00 @ 9	00	
do Apple	2 75 @ 3	00	
do Peach	3 00 @ 3	50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Flr Bds	15 00 @17	00	
Wide do	12 00 @14	00	
Scantling	10 00 @12	00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0	00	
From store	1 40 @ 1	50	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls	43 @	45	
Sugar house	30 @	33	
do bbls	35 @	37	
Syrup, bbls	50 @ 1	00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs			
Virgin new	0 00 @ 3	25	
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2	65	
Hard	0 00 @ 1	60	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 1	50	
Tar, in ordr	1 60 @ 1	70	
Pitch, City	2 00 @ 3	25	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @ 5	50	
do No. 1	2 50 @ 3	50	
do No. 2	1 65 @ 1	75	
do No. 3	1 60 @ 0	00	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	00 @	38	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 25 @ 5	50	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @ 3	00	
Linseed	1 40 @ 1	50	
Machinery	1 75 @ 2	00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 50 @ 1	80	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 30 @ 1	50	
Irish, ₱ bbl	2 50 @ 3	00	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon			
Hams	18 @	19	
Middlings	18 @	17	
Shoulders	16½@	16	
Hog round	18 @	17	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	17 @	20	
Middlings	17½@	18	
Shoulders	14½@	15	
Lard, N. C	17 @	18	
do North'rn	15 @	18½	
Butter, N. C	25 @	30	
do North'rn	35 @	42	
Cheese	16 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	31 00 @32	00	
Thin "	00 00 @00	00	
Prime,	00 00 @00	00	
Rump	26 00 @27	00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush	1 50 @2	00	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @ 1	50	
from store	0 00 @ 1	60	
American	1 50 @ 1	55	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	12 @	13	
Porto Rico	12 @	13	
C	12½@	13	
B	13½@	14	
A	14 @	14½	
Crushed	15 @	15½	
SOAP, ₱ lb.,			
Northern,	6½@	10	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family,	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical,	0 @	8	
Pale	8 @	9	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @ 5	50	
Common	2 50 @ 3	00	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @30	00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @00	00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	10 00 @10	50	
Mill, prme	7 50 @ 8	00	
Mill Fair	6 00 @ 7	00	

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

In various portions of the country, North and South, celebrations are being held in honor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. We opposed the passage of that amendment and the issues in this State that led to it, honestly and sincerely; —not because of a hostility to the colored people, which we have, by the way, never felt, but because the negroes, as a race, were not qualified for its benefits; because it was a measure of the Radical administration for perpetuating its power, and because, lastly, it was not only an interference with the rights of the States to regulate suffrage for themselves but was in direct conflict with the very charter of our liberties,—a charter for which white men fought and suffered, and whose benefits were the inalienable right of their posterity. As this amendment, however, is a settled fact, made so by the Congress of the United States, and as it is to inure—or expected to inure—to the benefit of the colored people, we accept the result as we did that of the late war—faithfully, but under protest.

It is natural for the newly franchised people to celebrate the ratification of this amendment, and in their own way, and we are sure there are but few of the white race who would raise any objection to their doing so, so long as the said celebration is conducted in accordance with the requirements of peace. But in nine out of ten instances the object is less of a national, than it is of a party, affair. And this is especially true here in the South. Adventurers from the North, allied with a few of the recreant sons of the soil, are the prime movers in the affair, and the "Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment" is surely and truly a mass meeting of the Republican party. The amendment itself was made for party purposes; its ratification and celebration are for party purposes, and its results will be made to ensure party success.

THE following extract from an editorial in our Democratic ally, the Philadelphia *Age* of the 25th instant, contains many things that are very pertinent to the present condition of affairs, and which suggest a complication in the governmental machinery that certainly needs explanation. Speaking of the proposed ratification celebration in that city, appointed for the 26th instant, the *Age* says:

"We think it will fail as an attempt to make political capital for the party who have forced negro suffrage on the North in violation of their own platform, and pledges as well as the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of most of the States, among them Pennsylvania. The Radical Ring of the Republican party have tried to establish a condition of things in this country, which must pass away rapidly, and it cannot be bolstered up by the demonstrations which negro-worshippers make in its favor. By the bayonet, in several Southern States, the white race have been placed in a degrading inferiority to the negro, and this, too, in defiance of the existing laws. Georgia has just been trampled down again under the iron heel of military despotism, for determining that twenty-eight negroes were not eligible to the State Legislature in the year 1868. Yet there could not be the slightest pretence that they were eligible till the ratification of this Fifteenth Amendment, which is now only three weeks old. So, before the ratification of it, the negro Revels was put into the Senate of the United States by Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames. If these were not then unlawful outrages, there is no cause now to rejoice over the Fifteenth Amendment, since the highest functions of government were open to negroes before it was ratified. But they were outrages, which have roused deep feeling throughout the ranks of both political parties. Both revolt at the idea of accepting as the political arbiter between them—the negro. When those who rejoice in it tried to get up a public ovation in this city to the negro Revels—a spurious Senator, as we have just shown—the affair was an ignominious failure, in which the Radical press expressed its discomfiture in impotent abuse of the Directors of the Academy of Music, who were fully sustained by the great mass of the community. So a few weeks ago a Court of Judges, elected by the Republican party, refused to naturalize alien Africans on a form of application to that effect from Radicals of this city, and on Friday last in the Senate Mr. Sumner began his new movement to facilitate the introduction of negroes from Africa, in whose interest the naturalization laws are now to be modified. All these pretensions that the Constitution and the laws must give place whenever negroes are concerned have convinced many not inimical to our colored population that their true interest as involved in the interest of the whole community will not be advanced by the extravagance, well described as "negro worship," which the leading Radicals have now pushed to an extent that is alike unnatural and disgusting.

The Richmond Tragedy.

The recent terrible affair at Richmond has cast a gloom over the entire South, and it will be long before the people of our unfortunate sister city recover from its effects. It was one of those sad accidents which perhaps every care could not have guarded against and which came suddenly, sweeping away so many strong and vigorous lives. The total amount of casualties, as reported in the Richmond papers of Thursday, amounted to fifty-six persons killed outright and a large number wounded.

The city, on Tuesday, was one entire scene of mourning. All business was suspended; flags at all public places and on the shipping in the harbor were at half-mast; bells tolled throughout the day; trains running into the city were draped in the emblems of sorrow, and even the vehicles on the streets were hung with black. Sorrow sat everywhere, and truly Rachel mourns for her children and will not be comforted, because they are not.

Poor Richmond! She has indeed suffered much during the past decade. The centre of many of the greatest horrors of the war; beleaguered and environed so often by the forces of a merciless foe, (while daily receiving to her care the wounded and mangled sons of the South) and awaking from the dreams of the war with her business marts in ashes, we would think that her cup had been filled. Yet this was not all. Less than a year ago she was called upon to mourn a calamity in her midst, and now another terrible tragedy has opened anew her sorrow. God grant to the afflicted ones His own consolation in this the dark hour of their anguish.

Signs of the Times—Our Duty.

We have more than once declared our belief that at all times since the surrender of the Confederate armies it has been the [illegible] purpose of the leaders of the Radical party to accomplish and [illegible] the complete political subjugation of the South, to effect this purpose in North Carolina [illegible] federal bayonets were for a long time unblushingly used, and when the admission of the State to representation in Congress under the reconstruction acts had taken away every pretext for the open use of military force, resort was had to a system of intimidation and threats of punishment through the forms of the civil law.

The law which makes the act of going masked a crime, and which, as at first framed, practically allowed men to be shot down on the road with impunity; the law authorizing the Governor to appoint and pay an unlimited number of spies in every community; the attempt to pass a law making slander, so-called, an indictable offense; the war bill, by which it was unlawfully attempted to clothe the Governor with most extraordinary and dangerous powers; the Governor's various proclamations and threatenings; the threats of the *Standard*, the acknowledged organ of the party—all go to show to what desperate measures the Radical leaders have resorted, when open force could no longer be used, in order to coerce our people into silence. They knew that their purpose and their conduct would not bear investigation, and that if allowed to speak an outraged people would with indignant voice declare them unfit to remain in power.

Our people have shown plainly that, in spite of all these desperate measures, they intend to assert their rights as freemen.—This stubbornness on our part necessitated new measures on the part of our enemies, the Radicals. They have not been slow to inaugurate them.

It is well known that President Grant intended to issue a general amnesty proclamation; the effect of this would have been to restore to our Legislative councils a large amount of the best talent of the South. To prevent this insurrections are proclaimed, calls made for troops, and Ku-Klux outrages without number and without foundation are reported. The indications now are that there is a deliberate design to return to the use of actual force. Gen. YOUNG, of Georgia, publicly declares, through the telegraphic columns of the press of the whole country, that in his opinion the delay in passing the bill for the admission of Georgia is an advertisement for more Ku-Klux outrages. Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has called for troops, has asked for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. A demand for troops for Tennessee has also been made. Alamance county has been declared to be in a state of insurrection, and others have been threatened in certain contingencies. Judge Tourgee refuses to hold court there, and "files away" all papers sent to him from that county. The *Standard*, the organ of the party, demands that a military commission be appointed to try offenders, so-called, in that county, without civil Judge or jury. The Georgia bill, which, though an infamous outrage upon a sovereign State, is yet not stringent enough to meet the approval of the leading ultra Radicals, practically attempts to make President Grant a *dictator* under the guise of empowering him to suppress domestic violence. A XVIth Amendment, making it constitutional to commit this act of iniquity, has been gravely proposed. Our Senators, Messrs POOL and ABBOT, are endeavoring to establish a National Police, so-called, in order to have a willing and convenient force to execute their partizan purposes. The proposed successor to the Freedmen's Bureau, under the pretence of its being a Bureau of Education is also part of the machinery.

For some time past United States troops have been used in North Carolina, but they have not proved eager or efficient partizan tools. They have simply performed their whole duty as soldiers, and have left partizans to do their own dirty partizan work. The troops sent to Chapel Hill to overawe a "rebellious people," publicly, through their commanding officer, declared upon their departure that they had passed a most agreeable time there, and that they all regretted the necessity that compelled them to leave. It is understood that the company recently sent to Graham, in Alamance county, to suppress insurrection, have had an equally quiet time. They have been in the last few days suddenly recalled, because it is said they are needed in the north-west to fight Indians. We sincerely trust that this is no pretext to get the Federal soldiers out of the State, so as to give Gov. Holden an excuse for sending Capt. Bosher and his vagabond militia to Alamance. We very much suspect, however, that the desire to afford Gov. Holden this excuse has more to do with the sudden recall of these troops than any necessity for them to be carried from so distant a point to confront the Indians. We shall see what we shall see.

Meanwhile we conjure our people to submit to every thing, to yield to no provocation that may be given to them in the hope that hot blood will bring about a state of things to give a pretext for a resort to military force, especially when Capt. Bosher's vagabonds constitute that force. The election in August is so near, the certainty of hurling from power the men who so grievously oppress us is so great, that it is the duty of every good citizen to keep perfectly cool and bide his time. The darkest hour is just before day. Our deliverance is at hand. No true man will now put at imminent hazard the welfare of North Carolina in order to right his own wrongs, no matter how grievous they may be.

The Georgia Bill.

The following article, which we take from the Baltimore *Sun*, gives such a clear understanding of the Georgia Bill, that we think no apology is due for the surrender to it of our editorial space:

THE GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION MUDDLE.

Nothing could more clearly show the absurdities and inconsistencies of the reconstruction legislation of Congress than the vexed question of Georgia. That matter would appear, however, as far as the Senate is concerned, to be approaching a solution. Mr. Pomeroy's substitute, noticed yesterday, for the latest bill concerning Georgia as it came from the House, and which was adopted in the Senate by sixteen majority, is as follows:

Whereas great irregularities have been practiced in the organization of the Legislature in the State of Georgia both in its first organization by the unlawful expulsion of certain members, as well also as in its reorganization since the act of December last; therefore

Be it Resolved, &c., That the existing government in the State of Georgia is hereby declared to be provisional, and the same shall continue subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2, 1867, March 23, 1867, and July 19, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation in Congress; and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the third military district.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That in accordance with the provisions of and under the powers and legislation provided in said acts, an election shall be held in said State on the first Tuesday in September, 1870, for all the members of the General Assembly of said State, provided for in the constitution of said State, adopted by its convention March 11, 1868, and said General Assembly so elected shall assemble at the capitol of said State on November 23, 1870, and organize preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, and the powers and functions of the members of the existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said November 23, 1870.

After the adoption of the substitute bill it was amended by the addition of a section authorizing the President to suppress domestic violence in any State that cannot be suppressed by the local authorities, by employing the military force of the United States, or the militia of any State, and authorizing the President to exercise the same powers as in case of invasion. This was adopted—yeas, 32, nays 26. Another amendment repealing certain laws, so as to permit the organization and calling into service of the militia of the State of Georgia, was agreed to by a party vote.

The irregularities referred to in the preamble as practiced in the organization of the new patent Georgia Legislature refers probably to the fact, as stated in Mr. Trumbull's speech, that nine members were not elected at all to their places, but got in by having the next highest number of votes to candidates who were afterwards declared ineligible, but whose ineligibility was not known or thought of at the time of voting. One member elect was entrapped into signing a petition to be released from his political disabilities, by being made to believe that he was laboring under disabilities when he really was not, and then, on his petition, was ousted from his seat. Gen. Bullock and his confederates in office have desired Congress not only to "admit" the State to the Union once more, with a Legislature thus constituted, but to seat them in their offices for two years beyond the time for which they were elected. This modest proposition it was the object of what was called the Bingham amendment, which was adopted in the House, to prevent —that amendment providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to prevent the election of State officers or of United States Senators under an election to be ordered by the present Legislature. If the purpose of Bullock could have been accomplished, there was nothing to prevent Congress keeping him and his associates in office for an unlimited time. The question opened a wide field of debate in both the House and Senate, the friends of Bullock in both houses conjuring up a prodigious number of outrages to frighten loyal men from their propriety, and thereby facilitate the passage of the bill in the shape which they desired.

Absurd as has been the whole matter of assuming to bring a State into the Union and then put her out again, or at least, treat her as if she were out, it is creditable to the independence and manliness of such leading republican Senators as Messrs. Trumbull, Schurz, Edmunds, and others, that they vigorously resisted this transparent political swindle in the interest of Bullock and his adherents, and exposed the hollowness of the pretenses under which it was urged. Mr. Schurz was forcible and happy in his reply to Senators Drake and Morton, and showed a clearer insight into the true principles of constitutional government than some of those "to the manner born." He said with great truth: "They" (the "loyal people" of the South) "have become too much accustomed to look to Congress for protection; they cannot always remain our wards." Mr. Schurz read from a letter from Georgia to the effect that, although it was true that colored people were sometimes maltreated, it was untrue that any disloyalty toward the government existed, and that if Governor Bullock's party was continued in office the whole business prosperity of the State would be prostrated, and that the people of Georgia were not regarding the Bingham amendment in any partisan light, but as affecting their business interests.

The effect of the substitute of Mr. Pomeroy, if adopted by the House, will be to remand Georgia to military government, as directed by the three reconstruction acts referred to in the first resolution, until her admission to representation in Congress, and, in accordance with the legislation of those acts, an election to be held for members of the State Legislature on the first Tuesday in September next, the Legislature to assemble on November 23 and organize, preparatory to the admission, and the powers and functions of the present Legislature to end on that day.

Although the Bingham amendment is not formally carried, yet the substitute equally defeats the object of the Bullock party, which was to continue the present Georgia office holders in office two years beyond the time for which they were elected. It is not surprising, therefore, that the announcement of the result was received, as is stated, by the friends of Bullock in silence, and that the Washington Chronicle, which, for the first time, fails to appreciate military government, deplores the action of the Senate as unwise and unfortunate. The country will no doubt regret that reconstruction so continually requires to be reconstructed, and as it is desirable to see Georgia enter in the Union, if she is out; though perhaps if she is to be brought in subject to such conditions as Gov. Bullock dictates her condition would be more tolerable under military rule, which is substantially her state at present. The substitute seems to have received the vote of the conservative republicans and democrats of the Senate, though what will be its fate in the House remains to be seen. From the success of the Bingham amendment in that body, it is to be hoped a majority will still be found opposed to the rapacious and ruinous projects which it was the object of that amendment to defeat.

Southern Press Association.

This body reassembled at 10 o'clock, a. m., when the committee to revise the Constitution asked for further time to complete their labors.

As this was the chief remaining business on motion the Association adjourned till 8 o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

EIGHT P. M.

The Association met, when Mr. Mann from the committee to revise the Constitution made a report, embracing many changes and additions looking to a strengthening of the Association and uniformity of business management among the members composing it. The report was taken up by sections, and, after much discussion, adopted.

The Association then adjourned till 9½ o'clock Wednesday morning.

Savannah *Republican*.

A Yankee one day asked his lawyer how an heiress could be carried off. "You can not do it with safety," said the counsellor, "but I'll tell you what you may do. Let her mount a horse and hold a bridle and whip; do you then mount behind her and you are safe, for she runs away with you." The next day the lawyer found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

CAPITAL CASE—TRIAL OF BACCHUS QUINCE FOR THE KILLING OF SANDY SYKES.—According to appointment, the case of Bacchus Quince for the killing of Sandy Sykes at the place of Mr. W. F. Potter, on Point Peter, on the 23rd of November last, was placed on trial at the Superior Court yesterday, Mr. Solicitor Richardson appearing for the State, and Col. Strange for the prisoner. Some time was spent in the selection of a jury, but the case excited comparatively but little interest, the opinion that it was a murder never having once seized the public mind. The prisoner was arraigned according to the usual form, the presentment being read by Mr. London; after which the testimony was opened by the State.

W. F. Potter sworn and stated that Sandy Sykes and Bacchus Quince had been employed by him on Point Peter, and roomed together by special request. On the 23rd of November last and for some purpose [stated] witness had ridden up to the house occupied by deceased and prisoner jointly, and on entering gave his horse in charge of Sandy Sykes. While there witness heard the voices of Bacchus Quince and Sandy Sykes in angry contention about Sandy Sykes' wife. He went out and found both parties "locked together" and fighting each other. Witness endeavored to part them, but being physically unable, called upon Elijah Hawkins and George Malloy, who were near at hand and soon appeared and respectively took off Bacchus and Sandy. When seperated, witness noticed that Bacchus Quince's lip was bleeding, having been bitten by Sandy. After the seperation was effected, Sandy went upon the piazza and Bacchus into the house, both still in angry contention. Witness returned into the house after giving orders that there should be no more fighting, but the strife was soon again begun and he rushed forth to find they had renewed the fight on the piazza. During the scuffling both parties got into the house, Sandy entering first. They then parted, apparently by mutual agreement, and Sandy picked up a stick of wood from one corner of the room and advanced with it in hand towards Bacchus, who picked up a similar stick of wood about the same time, and while Sandy had his stick in an attitude to strike, raised over his head, Bacchus struck him with the piece of wood which he (Bacchus) then held in hand. The blow knocked Sandy down and took effect upon the temple. Both parties had good sized sticks. After Bacchus struck Sandy witness knocked Bacchus down with a stick. When he got up he asked witness if he meant to strike him: witness said he did, because he was afraid he had hurt Sandy. Bacchus said no, Sandy was only stunned like he was and would get up directly. Some one standing near remarked no they thought he would never get up again. Bacchus then said he didn't mean to hurt Sandy, but only wanted to keep Sandy from hurting him. He asked that whisky be sent for, a physician summoned and that everything which could be done should be done for Sandy. He then remained upon the place inquiring about Sandy until towards night when witness asked him whether the Sheriff should be sent for or would he go and surrender himself. He at once started and voluntarily came to the city and placed himself in custody. Sandy Sykes died that night about 9 o'clock. Witness saw a small wound on the temple. The deceased and prisoner had been on most excellent terms up to that time.

Dr. E. A. Anderson sworn.—Witness stated that he had been called upon to see Sandy Sykes on the 23rd of November last and found him lying with a contusion on the right side of his head—insensible, could no speak, walk, or swallow; pulse very feeble; lived about twelve hours and died from fracture of inner table of the skull, fragments of this inner table being driven into the brain. The deceased might have died from the injury discribed by Mr. Potter and from a blow inflicted by such a stick as was described.

George Malloy sworn and stated that he saw Mr. Potter on the day mentioned, give Sandy Sykes his horse to hold. He afterwards heard Sandy and Bacchus Quince in dispute. Sandy told Bacchus to go away from him, that he wanted nothing to do with him, when Bacchus hit Sandy, and that Sandy afterwards went into the house, Bacchus following. They then "hung together." Witness took Sandy and put him out of doors and Bacchus again followed Sandy out there and kicked at him and gave him another blow with his fist. Sandy turned and went into the house again, Bacchus still following. Sandy took up a stick and Bacchus did the same. Sandy then went over to the opposite side of the house and Bacchus followed, and gave him a blow with a piece of maple, striking with both hands. Sandy fell and afterwards died. This was last year, what month witness couldn't say. Bacchus did not put down the piece of wood 'till Mr. Potter knocked him down. He afterwards cried like a child when he saw what he had done, and offered his year's wages to any body who would do Sandy some good.

The State here rested its case. The defense introduced no testimony. The court then adjourned until afternoon for argument of counsel.

On the reassembling of the Court in the afternoon the Solicitor opened for the prosecution in a good speech. Col. Strange then delivered an able argument for the defense, at the close of which his Honor charged the jury, who after an absence of some little time returned and rendered a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

Free Masonry.

The Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Free Masons will assemble at Baltimore on the 2d of May. Representatives will be present from all the Southern and Western States and Territories, including Albert Pike, John C. Breckinridge, Albert G. Mackey, B. B. French, Henry Buist, and other distinguished craftsmen, who have not met fraternally since 1859.

The infant daughter of the Queen of Naples is dead.

There are only seventy-four Bonapartes in France, says a French statistician.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE—HIS RECEPTION.—Telegrams were received in this city yesterday announcing the fact that General LEE would arrive here from Charleston in the Southern train last night. A special train was arranged, through the courtesy of Col. Fremont, the Superintendent, to start from the depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad for the accommodation of those who wished to greet the great ex-chieftain upon his arrival.—According to arrangement, this train started at 8 o'clock, and proceded to Meares' Bluff, there to await General LEE's arrival, having on board a large number of friends and the Cadets of the Cape Fear Academy, under charge of General Colston.

After some time spent in waiting the train from the South arrived, and General LEE, by invitation, came into the special train. A suppressed whisper of admiration, respectfully restrained, first greeted his approach. There were only a few in the car at the time, but soon the curious crowd who had rushed outside to catch a first glimpse of the noble form hurried and thronged around his seat. The corps of Cadets were on the platform and received him with arms presented, while the band played an air. We think that General LEE was affected by the sight of the grey worn by the Cadets, which no doubt called forcibly to mind many recollections of the days when "old Marse Robert" was held in such veneration and confidence by thousands of noble and manly hearts which beat beneath many a ragged grey jacket. But the demonstration seemed not altogether pleasing to him. The gratifying news soon spread through the car that General LEE had determined to stop here, but would probably leave to-night. On the arrival at the depot the Cadets formed in line and proceeded to escort him to the residence of Hon. George Davis whose guest General General LEE is. From respect to the feelings of the old warrior, no further demonstration which an attached people might otherwise desire to make was insisted on, but the Cadets headed the crowd in a march down town and General LEE was left in peace.—*Daily Journal 29th.*

GENERAL LEE.—Hundreds of friends and admirers of the man who possesses the devoted affection of his own people and the admiration and respect of his former enemies, availed themselves of the privilege of visiting the sterling old patriot at the residence of Hon. George Davis yesterday. It was a reception which truly did the heart good. No formal demonstration, no sycophantic prostrations, but purely and simply the homage of hearts overflowing with veneration and true affection, with humble and unselfish reverence to the noble representative of a past made glorious by deeds of romance and heroic sacrifices—a people forgetting the present and memory reverting to the past now enshrined and embodied in this ever faithful leader of its armies. However strongly the hearts of our people may have previously inclined and clung to General LEE this feeling could but be increased and a most favorable personal impression created by his manner of receiving those who called yesterday. There was a tender warmth and cordiality in the grasp of the hand, a gentle dignity in the form of greeting, and a due regard for feelings and appreciation for attentions which won upon all and will ever be remembered. None could fail to be charmed with delight, and the popular heart here swells with increased emotion at the name of General LEE.

The General will take leave of our city to-day. He leaves on a special train this morning, accompanied by his daughter, on his return to his home, but will probably stop in Richmond. We regret that he could not have been here longer, but are pleased that we have at least seen this much of him and seen him so favorably.

Daily Journal 30th.

From the Tarboro' Southerner.

On Dits—E. W. Jones at Pitt Court.

Most of our readers probably know that Pitt Superior Court has been in session for the past two weeks, and that E. W. Jones has been presiding in the capacity of "Judge." But all have not heard the various reports that have reached us of his antics during that space of time.

On Dit, That on a certain day of last week, while an important larceny case was in progress, and one of the counsel was making a speech, "His Honor" was observed to be in a very remarkable position for a Judge.

With feet raised at an angle of considerably more than 45 degrees, eyes closed, and mouth wide open, the impression was unavoidably forced upon the bar, jury and people, that "His Honor" had become entirely oblivious of their presence and was indulging in a comfortable, Judge like snooze. Imagination is left to conjecture what could have possibly been the cause of this suporific condition at such a time. The warm and sultry weather, *no doubt!!*

On Dit, That on a certain night of the same week a serenading party perambulated the silent streets of Greenville, and, among others, "His Honor" became the recipient of their favors, which was duly acknowledged by *an appearance*.

The following day, his ears no doubt ringing with the music, "His Honor" resumed his *judicial position* and summoned the Grand Jury to his august presence—telling them it was their sworn duty to inquire into and apply all the rigors of the law to such musical murderers, and announcing his intention to go before their body and testify himself as to the authors.

He did so, and it is reported that the Grand Jury heard the evidence and pronounced it "worth nothing."

On Dit—Many other things, but surely these two incidents are sufficient to stamp E. W. Jones as a most remarkable "Judge." God save the mark!!

The Precious Metals.

The United States Commissioner of mining statistics estimates the gold and silver products of the mines of the United States and territories for the year 1869, at 63,500,000, which raises a shout, but as large as the sum is, the cotton crop was worth five times as much; and of this gold and silver product it is doubtful whether more than nine-tenths of its value was not exhausted in cost of production. Mining, says a Radical paper, is the hope of the country.

Paper petticoats, at fifteen cents retail, are the latest sensation in Boston.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1870.

Dear Journal:—This city is remarkably dull considering that Congress is in session.

Since the debates on the Georgia bill the Senate is not the seat of much attraction.

The House is busy with the tariff, though of the greatest public importance furnishes nothing sensational, and if the American people are not sensational they are nothing. The tariff men have been defeated in their protection dodges so many times during the consideration of the bill that they are ready to give up in disgust. It is claimed by the anti-high tariff members that the bill will be defeated finally.

The Howard investigation still continues and it is being thoroughly done by Mr. Wood. The latest phase in it is the charge made by Howard's friends that there is a conspiracy on the part of the Rev. Dr. Boynton and his friends to injure Gen. Howard. Some months since Gen. Howard and the pastor of the First Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Boynton, disagreed as to the standing of the negro at the Communion table. Howard insisting that they should mix with the whites, and Boynton and his friends seceded, hence this cry of conspiracy to cover up things generally. The charge was not proven.—It appears that Dr. Boynton had no hand in making the charges, either directly or indirectly. What does General Howard and his friends fear? The investigation is carried on by a committee, composed in great part by his friends, and certainly he knows that he will get more than the benefit of any doubts. The only question is, will the prosecution i. e. the United States, get even and exact justice? That's all.

Letters and telegrams have been received here from Georgia in which it is stated that the people prefer the Senate bill and Military rule till next December than another year under Bullock. How the people of Georgia do love his Bovine Highness and how sorry they will be to part with him. The Radical press, in their anger at the defeat of Bullock and his schemes, have been charging that the Democratic Senators have voted to *remand* Georgia back to military rule. By the Pomeroy amendment, which they accepted and voted for rather than something worse, the State of Georgia is under the same military rule that she has been all along, and there has been no *remanding* of anybody or anything back to military rule. The result of this substitute of Mr. Pomeroy's will be that Bullock and his allies will pass from off the political boards in Georgia forever, and as he makes last appearance and the curtain is rung down on his Gubernatorial career, the whole State of Georgia and every sympathizing heart will sigh with relief and utter a fervent thank God. The President has expressed himself dissatisfied with the Senate bill, inasmuch as he desires reconstruction complete in all the States at once. The defeat of Morton, Sumner and Drake on the Georgia question was a defeat of the President, as it is well known that they agree on the necessity of having Georgia Radical in 1872 at all hazards.—There will be some kind of a compromise patched up in the House, if possible, and Georgia will be admitted, that is, if the more Conservative Radicals in the Senate can be brought to terms. The breech in the Radical party begins to scare those who are looking for the Radical nomination in 1872, and it will be rather a circus feat, and one that none but a skilled horseman can accomplish, to ride the Radical horse trained under Sumner, Morton and Drake, and the Radical Conservative colt carried, fed and trained under Conkling, Edmunds, Carpenter and Trumbull. They don't train so very different just yet, but in a little time they will, and I do not know the man who can ride both horses at the same time.

The Committee of Ways and Means, and the Committee on Banking and Currency met yesterday, and contrary to the general expectation, very little was done by them. The Ways and Means Committee, no doubt, have been influenced by the appeals made by the Banks, and will materially change that section of the Funding Bill, compelling the Banks to take bonds at 4½ in place of 6 per cent. The Committee on Banking and Currency will report, as ordered by the House, at least fifty millions additional circulation, in what kind is not known outside the Committee room. The opinion is general that it will be in National Bank Notes. Both the Funding and Currency bills will be reported to the House this week.

In a short time we will be engaged in an Indian war, at a cost of millions of money to the Government, and a loss of life not only to the army, but to the settlers on the frontier. What cares the Indian ring and Indian agents? To cheat and rob the Indians, seems to be the policy of those the Government appoints, and most faithfully do they carry it out. Our treaties with the Indians are invariably violated by those appointed to carry them out. All that is necessary is an observance of our treaties with the Indians, and there would be no massacres of the settlers and their families on the frontier, and there would be no occasion for the Indians to give our Government two weeks to fulfill the terms of our treaty with them, or they would declare war, as has been done by the Sioux Indians, a brave and warlike tribe, who will fight desperately, and will bring no despicable force into the field. Who can count the loss to the country by the interruption to our progress in opening up and settling the far West.

There was a great flourish of trumpets over the appointment of Col. Eli Parker, an Indian, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and I believe he is the friend of the Indian and tried to have justice done him, and wished to break up the Indian ring, but I now learn that the "ring" has so encircled him that he is powerless against their machinations. The robbery of the Indians has gone on until we have an Indian war on our hands. Another one of the many of Grant's failures, and we have war instead of what we were promised—peace

I copy the following from the Baltimore Gazette:

"I forgot to mention that the 'Metropolitan' is adorned with a steeple as high as the gallows of Haman; but it wants a chime of bells. I have the word of an honest man, who if necessary will 'toe the mark,' that the Rev. Dr. Newman has applied to the President for a sufficient number of blood-bespattered canon with which to mould the instruments designed to call his flock together. He wishes, too, that they shall be *captured guns*, stained with the blood of *Secessionists—none other will be received for so sacred a purpose.*—This is the church in which our gifted President and the smiling Vice, and a great portion of the Cabinet worship on Sundays, and listen to the words of the fanatical bigot who could for a moment entertain so unchristian a thought with regard to his church bells. That oft spoken of place which is said to be paved with good intentions will be promenaded by just such men as the sensational fanatic who spouts at the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., if there is not a change of heart ere they cross the river. Such is the eagerness of Attorney General Hoar to signalize himself, or for some reason not quite apparent, by arguing the legal-tender case which was dismissed by the Supreme Court that he looks favorably upon, it is said, the attempt of the Counsel for certain railroads to have the Denning case reinstated in the Supreme Court. It is said that the corporations are willing to pay Denning his claim which is only a few thousands and also pay the lawyers in the case a bonus to have the case reinstated. These rich corporations and monopolies die hard, as die they will in this case, as it is not probable that the Supreme Court will hear an argument for its reinstatement and the railroads will have to pay that good old-fashioned money, gold, upon their bonds issued prior to 1862. No one can get an approximate estimate of Attorney General Hoar's ability as a lawyer until he is seen and heard in a legal controversy with *lawyers* before the Supreme Court. He is fourth rate and were it not for the ability of his assistant, Mr. Field, the interests of the Government would suffer fearfully. It is bad as it is.

Commodore Meade.

Commodore Richard W. Meade, who was stricken with an apoplectic fit on Saturday and died shortly afterward, was born in Madrid, Spain, where his father was serving as United States Minister. He was brother to Major General Meade, who was also born in Spain. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1826, and in 1862 was commissioned a Captain in the navy. At the beginning of the late war he was in command of the receiving-ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1864 he received command of the steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto, which was wrecked and totally lost while under his charge. For this he was court-martialled, and after this only unimportant duty was given him. He was discontented and eccentric. In 1867 his daughter married Chas. K. Landis, of Vineland, much against his wishes. He was wealthy and exacting. His long service in the navy caused him to be dictatorial in his disposition. The marriage resulted in a family quarrel, and after many hard words and threats from the Commodore, Mr. Landis and his wife took out a capias for his arrest, and he was finally secured and sent to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. He obteined a release by judicial process, and was declared sane. He was a fine-looking man, and a favorite with the seamen. He claimed to have improved the grounds of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and he always spoke of it with much pride. He leaves a wife, and three sons in the navy.

How Revels Escaped Hanging.

Revels, who has been the subject of such highwrought eulogy from Gov. Morton and Henry Ward Beecher, is said, on the authority of a prominent citizen formerly of Fayetteville, N. C, to have been an old resident of that town, and the son of a barber, in which art he is also a proficient. This gentleman stated, of his own personal knowledge, that Revels, while living there, was charged with the crime of burglary, which, by the law of North Carolina, was punishable with death. This being viewed as too severe a penalty, his escape was winked at so as to get rid of him without a resort to the gallows. Such is the account given of the Senator's antecedents by one who was a leading citizen of Fayetteville for many years.

Corres. N. Y. *World.*

Georgia Green Corn in England.

In England they are making an attempt to introduce green corn among the table vegetables. The effort is looked on with so much favor that a letter advocating it has been admitted into the city article of the London Times, from J. C. Brehant, who was the reporter of class 86, in the Paris Exposition. He says that, having tried twenty different varieties of maize, he thinks "that after two dissimilar seasons, it is fairly shown that they are well adapted to continue the season in the autumnal months, reproducing the flavors of the pea and asparagus." Mr. Brehant speaks strongly of the value of the white varieties from Georgia, "which were not known, and but for the Exhibition of 1867, would scarcely have been appreciated."

A Political Prayer.

We have been furnished by a friend who heard it, the following extract from a political prayer offered by a deacon in a colored Baptist Church in this city on Sunday last:

"Oh, Almighty God, bless us poor people and sinners! O God, we ask Thee to defeat our inimies. [Um-a-um!] The yether day when our side turn out in de procession to celebrate de day of freedom dat man Walker took'n kep'en out'n de Captol Squar. [Ah, ooh ah! Trufe Lord, trufe!] And O Lord, brake up dat burgus Legislater, which is now trying to brake up dat glorious Constitushun which was made by de Convenshun; and now dey is all on de road to *Hell* for their misdeeds. [Ah, oo-ah. Turn sinner, turn!] Have mercy on dis Confrence which is now sittin in dis town, and which is now on our side; and furthermore, put Thy curse on our inimies that they may open thar eyes in *Hell.*"

Prayers of this character are frequently offered; and the colored people are taught to combine their politics with their religion.—Richmond *Dispatch.*

Amputation of a Head.

The following extraordinary narrative comes to Chili from San Juan, Argentine Republic:

There existed in San Juan an individual eighteen years of age, who had two heads, both of them provided with a countenance at once expressive and of regular routine, each looking towards the sides of the owner, and being united by the posterior part of the cranium. One of the scientific European commissioners, at present traveling through the Argentine Republic, proposed to operate upon the individual, taking away one of the heads. The proposal was accepted, and the operation successfully performed on the 13th ult., without causing the least pain to the patient, notwithstanding that chloroform was not administered, and the operation lasted six minutes. The operation, and the subsequent cure of the parts, is presented as being marvelous. The head has been preserved in spirits, and will shortly be exhibited in this country.

Substitute for Manure.

The following receipt for raising potatoes is worth the price of any paper for one year to a farmer who is short of manure. It is as good as the superphosphate of lime, and will not cost half as much. It has been tried two years, and is good on dry land:

"Take one cask of lime and shake it with water, and then stir in one bushel fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for the potato. Ashes contain more than any other natural fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved. Any farmer seeing the analysis of the ashes of potatoes can readily imagine what fertilizers produce the greatest effect, and what the plant most needs.